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## ABSTRACT

This document consists of three annual issues of a special subject bibliography combining adolescent sexuality, for the years 1988, 1989, and 1990, respectively. Citations for books, journal articles, and reports concerned with adolescent sexuality are grouped under such topics as: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Human Immunodeficiency Virus; Child Abuse; Mental Health; Sexuality Information for Teenagers; Sexuality Education; Sexuality, Pregnancy, Parenting and Preventive Programs; Abortion; Childbearing and Parenting; Contraception; Ethnic Communities; Family Violence; Homelessness; Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP); Male Issues; Mentally Disabled; Parent-Child Communication; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Prevention Programs; Puberty; Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's); School-Based Clinics; and Substance Abuse. The number of citations each year is as follows: 1988 (118); 1989 (130); 1990 (146). (ABL)

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# ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY

## SPECIAL SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1988

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## INTRODUCTION

**Adolescent Sexuality** is a special subject bibliography based on entries which have appeared in the 1988 issues of *Current Literature in Family Planning*, the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library's annotated bibliography of recent books, journal articles and reports in the fields of family planning, sexuality education and reproductive health. This bibliography serves as a convenient tool for providing recent information and may be used for distribution to educators and other audiences concerned with and about teenage issues.

The addresses of publishers as well as the acquisition numbers of articles and booklets which appeared in the *Current Literature* entries have been included to facilitate ordering for those readers who may be interested in obtaining the publications listed. Books and reports may be ordered directly from the publishers; single copies of articles may be ordered from the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library for a fee of twenty-five cents per page, prepaid, to cover photocopying and mailing costs. Please include the four-digit acquisition number of each article ordered and a self-addressed mailing label for prompt fulfillment of requests.

## **BOOKS**

### **ADOPTION**

**LINDSAY, JEANNE WARREN**

*Parents, pregnant teens and the adoption option: help for families*

Buena Park, CA: Morning Glory Press, 1989. 204 p. \$8.95. ISBN 0-930934-28-8

This exploration of adoption as an option for pregnant adolescents is targeted toward their parents, who are often left out of the counseling process and who often grieve for their grandchildren who are lost through adoption as deeply as the young mothers who relinquish them. The experiences of many teen parents and their families are shared in an effort to help "birthgrandparents" cope with their children's painful situation and to offer adoptees and their families assurance that the decision is not made lightly or capriciously. An annotated bibliography of books on teen pregnancy and adoption is included.

### **FAMILY PLANNING PERSONNEL -- TRAINING**

**SPAIN, JULIE**

*Sexual, contraceptive and pregnancy choices: counseling adolescents*

New York: Gardner Press, 1988. 163 p. \$14.95. ISBN 0-89876-144-1

This manual for counselors provides a comprehensive overview of issues to be addressed in assisting teen clients in making sexual and reproductive health decisions. Counselor/client dialogues highlight discussions of general counseling/communication principles, counselors' acknowledging their own feelings about sexuality, characteristics of adolescent development, and the unique counseling needs of teens. Detailed chapters offer guidelines for counseling in contraception, sexual decision-making, unwanted pregnancy, and STDs and AIDS.

### **MARRIAGE**

**LINDSAY, JEANNE WARREN**

*Teenage marriage: coping with reality*

Buena Park, CA: Morning Glory Press, 1988. 206 p. \$9.95. ISBN 0-930934-30-X

The stresses and challenges of marriage are discussed realistically for teen readers who are contemplating it or who are already married. Written to help young couples make intelligent choices, married teens and older couples who married as teenagers discuss various aspects of their daily lives and their relationships with their spouses and children. Issues addressed include falling in love; reasons (good and bad) for marrying; changes people experience over time; effective communication; sex; work and domestic roles; money problems; living arrangements; jealousy; family violence; relationship changes associated with pregnancy and parenting; divorce; and more. A "score-card" and questionnaire for assessing the potential success of a marriage are included, along with a bibliography.

## **PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION**

**LEIGHT, LYNN**

*Raising sexually healthy children: a loving guide for parents, teachers, and care-givers*  
New York: Rawson Associates, 1988. 284 p. \$17.95. ISBN 0-89256-331-1

A sexuality educator helps parents to assess their own sexual attitudes and to teach their children about sexuality in a positive, open, judgment-free fashion; in short, to become "askable." The sexual development of children and adolescents is described, and age- and situation-appropriate ways to discuss various issues are presented; these include pregnancy and birth, touching, masturbation, fantasies, puberty, privacy, love, sexually explicit media, relationships, sex roles, marriage problems and divorce, and much more. Appendices provide basic information on contraception, reproductive physiology and answers to questions that many children ask.

## **PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

**ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB and MARILYN B. HIRSCH**

*Evaluation of pregnancy prevention programs in the school context*  
Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1988. 168 p. \$25.00. ISBN 0-669-15844-5

The rapid growth of school-based clinics and pregnancy prevention programs implies the need for an evaluation design to measure their effectiveness; one such model, from the Johns Hopkins Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program, is offered here. The survey instrument used for this program is reprinted, and the design is discussed in general terms of evaluation structure, problems with data collection and analysis, validity, and issues specific to research using school populations.

## **SERVICES**

**HINES, VIRGINIA K.**

*The North American directory of programs for runaways, homeless youth and missing children*  
Washington, DC: American Youth Work Center, 1988. 329 p. \$15.00. ISBN 0-944678-00-9

A state-by-state listing describes programs and shelters for homeless, runaway and missing children and adolescents for the U.S. and Canada. Special chapters focus on outreach, hotlines, resource organizations, juvenile prostitution programs, hotlines and toll-free telephone numbers, statistics about missing and homeless youth, and more. Of special interest is a discussion of the importance of AIDS education and prevention for homeless and runaway youth, which describes effective programs.

## **SEXUAL ALTERNATIVES**

**WHITLOCK, KATHERINE and RACHAEL KAMEL, eds.**

*Bridges of respect: creating support for lesbian and gay youth*  
Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1988. 97 p. \$7.50. ISBN 0-910082-13-8

This resource guide alerts educators, parents, health and human service providers, religious leaders, and community workers to the special problems and needs of homosexual adolescents and enables them to provide compassionate, empowering support. Issues addressed include homophobic labels and stereotypes, physical and emotional abuse, providing equitable and safe educational environments, health and sexuality education, AIDS, legal concerns, respecting

differences, and providing caring personal, social and religious support. Resource organizations that can provide assistance with all of these aspects of gay teens' lives are listed.

## **SEXUALITY, PREGNANCY, CHILDBEARING AND PARENTING**

**ABRAHAMSE, ALLAN F. et al.**

*Beyond stereotypes: who becomes a single teenage mother?*

Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, January 1988. 88 p. \$7.50. Rand order no. R-3489-HHS/NICHD

The determinants of adolescent childbearing are evaluated in a sample of 13,000 female high school students in light of factors that place young women at risk and those that temper this risk. Findings indicate that, once the risk of parenthood was identified, the strongest factors that emerged to influence it were the quality of parenting relationships, religious commitment, young women's own willingness to bear children out of wedlock, willingness of school peers to become single mothers, problems behavior patterns, and opportunity costs of single childbearing (measured by higher-education plans). The implications of these results are considered in terms of formulating appropriate pregnancy-prevention strategies.

**BERNARDS, NEAL, ed.**

*Teenage sexuality: opposing viewpoints*

St. Paul, MN: Greenhaven Press, 1988. 215 p. \$6.95. ISBN 0-89908-405-2

This recent volume in the *Opposing Viewpoints* series focuses upon recent debates over adolescent sexuality. Using articles espousing differing points of view as an exercise in critical thinking for high school-aged and older readers, a myriad of topics are explored, including factors that shape teens' views of sexuality, whether or not sex education is appropriate and effective and who should teach it, the effectiveness of school-based clinics in reducing teen pregnancy, pregnancy prevention strategies, the rights of adolescents to sexual expression and to make their own reproductive decisions, parental notification regulations, and more. A brief bibliography and a list of resource organizations for further information are also included.

**BRINDIS, CLAIRE D. and RITA J. JEREMY**

*Adolescent pregnancy and parenting in California: a strategic plan for action*

San Francisco: University of California/San Francisco, Center for Population and Reproductive Health Policy, 1988 (order from CMA/CAPPC). 210 p. \$20.00.

The incidence of teen pregnancy and parenthood in California is examined, and the current state of pregnancy prevention programs and services for pregnant/parenting teens is surveyed. The social, economic and medical causes and effects of adolescent fertility are reviewed, and detailed California data are presented on characteristics of teen parents, ethnicity, age of fathers, low birthweight infants, state and federal costs of too-early childbearing, unmet service and education needs, model programs, and more; county statistics are also provided, and a statewide pregnancy prevention plan is offered.

**LEVINE, MELVIN D. and ELIZABETH R. McANARNEY, eds.**

*Early adolescent transitions*

Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1988. 293 p. \$35.00. ISBN 0-669-14633-1

Essays by various authors, written for social scientists and health care providers, explore the numerous stresses, constraints and physiological changes that profoundly affect young

adolescents and sometimes have adverse impacts on their physical and emotional development. Topics addressed include: poverty, divorce and remarriage as deterrents and/or facilitators of development; processes involved in the normal or perturbed onset of puberty; emergent sexuality within the social context; health issues such as STDs and teen pregnancy; school performance; psychosocial maladjustment, and more.

**VINOVSKIS, MARIS A.**

*An "epidemic" of adolescent pregnancy? Some historical and policy considerations*  
New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 284 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-19-504997-7

Questioning whether the United States' high rate of adolescent pregnancy is a real phenomenon, the author surveys teen fertility trends from the colonial era to the present and maintains that rates peaked twenty years before it was identified as a major domestic problem in the late 1970's. Critical commentaries are made on federal responses since the Carter administration, including the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, parental notification requirements, evaluations of care programs for teen mothers and their children, and programs for teen fathers. The author offers his own recommendations for remedying the teen pregnancy problem, which include abstinence for young teens, improvement of contraceptive services for sexually active teens, and increased government support for adolescent parents and their children.

## **SEXUALITY INFORMATION FOR TEENAGERS**

**AMES, EVELYN E. and LUCILLE TRUCANO**

*Becoming male and female*

Seattle: Comprehensive Health Education Foundation, 1988. 116 p. \$7.95.

This book for teenagers presents explanations of reproduction, fetal development, male and female physiology, the development of gender identity, reproductive health, sexual decision-making, parenting, birth planning decisions, and more. A discussion of contraception is conspicuously absent; the text advocates abstinence. Some topics included here that are not usually found in sexuality handbooks for young people include the decision whether or not to breastfeed an infant, reproductive technologies for the treatment of infertility, and the prevention of birth defects via good nutrition and the avoidance of drugs, alcohol and STDs. Drawings illustrate the text.

**BELL, RUTH et al.**

*Changing bodies, changing lives: a book for teens on sex and relationships*

New York: Vintage Books/Random House, 1988. 254 p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-394-75541-3

Young adolescents are presented with frank, straightforward and understanding information about the physical and emotional changes of puberty and growing up. Photographs and drawings illustrate information about male and female physical maturation, issues about sexuality (including masturbation, decision-making about intercourse, homosexuality, and sexual abuse/assault), friendships and other interpersonal relationships, making use of the health care system (including seeking contraception and STD treatment), and much more. The personal experiences of teens with these issues assure young readers that they are not alone with their fears and uncertainties. This revised and updated edition has new information on AIDS, toxic shock syndrome, eating disorders, cocaine abuse, recent STD and contraceptive developments, teen pregnancy, and more.

**BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**

*What teenagers want to know about sex: questions and answers*

Boston: Little, Brown, 1988. 181 p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-316-25063-5

A question-and-answer format covers basic information and common concerns about puberty, reproductive physiology, menstruation, sexual behavior, pregnancy, contraception, abortion, STDs, AIDS, sexual preferences, rape, incest, substance abuse, infertility, and much more for adolescent readers. Drawings illustrate the text, and a glossary is included. Although the writing style of this book may be slightly too academic for some teens, most will nonetheless find it useful for focusing on specific subjects.

**HYDE, MARGARET**

*Teen sex*

Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1988. 115 p. \$9.95. ISBN 0-664-32726-5

Facts about teen sexuality and discussions of sexual feelings are offered to aid young readers in making responsible sexual decisions. Issues addressed include conflicting media messages about sex, the way sexual attitudes have changed over the years, contraception, pregnancy choices (abortion, adoption and childrearing), the fantasy and the reality of having a baby to raise, STDs (especially AIDS), and the choice of abstinence. A bibliography, glossary and a list of ways in which readers can seek help for themselves and others are also provided.

**JAKOBSON, CATHRYN**

*Think about teenage pregnancy*

New York: Walker and Co., 1988. 166 p. \$14.85. ISBN 0-8027-6768-0

The scope of the teen pregnancy problem in the U.S. is described for high-school level readers. The story of one girl's unexpected pregnancy is used to highlight statistics, the social impacts of teen pregnancy, reasons teens become pregnant, the influence of sexuality in the media, sexuality education, school-based clinics, programs for teen parents, the abortion controversy, and more; a balanced presentation of viewpoints is offered for these subjects. A glossary, a list of resource organizations, and a bibliography are included.

**MADARAS, LYNDA and AREA MADARAS**

*The What's happening to my body? book for girls: a growing up guide for parents and daughters*

New York: Newmarket Press, 1987. New ed. 269 p. \$9.95. ISBN 0-937858-98-6

Written for girls ages 9-15 and their parents, this non-judgmental, frank guide covers the physical and emotional aspects of puberty, including the female body's changing size and shape, breast growth, reproductive organs, menstruation, sexual feelings, puberty in boys, and much more. Drawings and personal anecdotes complement the easy-to-read text and reassuringly illustrate the wide range of normal variations that can occur between individuals. This updated edition contains new information on AIDS, STDs and contraception, as well as advice on how to handle sexual urges, guilt and desires for privacy.

**MADARAS, LYNDA and DANE SAAVEDRA**

*The What's happening to my body? book for boys: a growing up guide for parents and sons*

New York: Newmarket Press, 1987. New ed. 251 p. \$9.95. ISBN 0-937858-99-4

A companion volume to the above, written for young adolescent boys. The same easily-understood, reassuring format covers information on growth spurts, changes in the

reproductive organs, perspiration, acne, voice changes, beard growth, puberty in girls, and more.

**NOURSE, ALAN E.**

*Birth control*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1988. 160 p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-531-10516-4

Reproduction and contraception are explained for young readers in a factual, nonjudgmental and easily understood fashion. The advantages, drawbacks, effectiveness, and proper use of natural methods, barriers, pills and IUDs are discussed in detail and illustrated with drawings; other chapters cover sterilization, abortion, and methods that may be available in the future. Puberty, reproductive physiology, ovulation, menstruation and conception are also discussed. A glossary defining reproductive health terms is included.

### **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

**MADARAS, LYND A**

*Lynda Madaras talks to teens about AIDS: an essential guide for parents, teachers, and young people*

New York: Newmarket Press, 1988. 106 p. \$5.95. ISBN 1-55704-009-5

This book for 14- to 19-year-old readers and their parents presents comprehensive, straightforward information about AIDS, its transmission, and ways in which it is not spread. Focusing on separating rumors from reality, complete and candid facts are provided about homo- and heterosexual transmission (perinatal, contaminated blood products, etc.), and the avoidance of HIV infection via abstinence, "outercourse," and safer sex practices. Addresses for AIDS resource organizations, a bibliography of pamphlets and AVs, and a state-by-state list of AIDS hotlines are also included.

**QUACKENBUSH, MARCIA et al., eds.**

*The AIDS challenge: prevention education for young people*

Santa Cruz, CA: Network Publications, 1988. 526 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-941816-53-2

Essays by various authorities discuss the components of successful AIDS prevention education for young people, in both classroom and community settings. Issues addressed here include: guidelines for presenting age-appropriate, honest, nonjudgmental AIDS information to children and teens; culturally sensitive approaches for reaching minority youth; programs for special youth populations (runaway, homeless and incarcerated; gay and lesbian; hemophiliac; physically and developmentally impaired); religious, legal and medical perspectives on AIDS education; models for establishing and winning support for AIDS education programs; and much more.

**QUACKENBUSH, MARCIA and PAMELA SARGENT**

*Teaching AIDS: a resource guide on acquired immune deficiency syndrome*

Santa Cruz, CA: Network Publications, 1988. 159 p. \$19.95. ISBN 0-941816-41-9

This revised edition presents guidelines for teaching about AIDS and related issues at high school and college levels. Updated to include recent statistics and new medical knowledge, the curriculum covers such topics as basic information about HIV transmission and prevention, high-risk groups, realistic and unrealistic fears about contracting HIV, public responses to the epidemic, civil rights issues, exploring personal feelings about the disease, and more.

Practical information on the abstinence controversy, talking about sexuality and condom use in classrooms, keeping updated on current information, protection for health care workers and

AIDS patients in the community, and AIDS information resources are also presented for educators.

**SCHINAZI, RAYMOND F. and ANDRE J. NAHMIAS**

*AIDS in children, adolescents and heterosexual adults: an interdisciplinary approach to prevention*

New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1988. 443 p. \$34.95. ISBN 0-444-01316-4

This collection of papers originally delivered at a conference in Atlanta, GA in early 1987 highlights key concerns about the spread of AIDS into new populations. Over 110 essays examine public health efforts, legal, social, ethical, religious, economic, clinical, and other aspects of AIDS in the U.S. and abroad. Special focuses include prevention in pregnant women, the challenge of education and prevention in adolescents and other groups, pediatric AIDS, implications for adoption, foster and day care, community responses in education and infection control, and much more.

## **PUBLISHERS' ADDRESSES**

**American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry S., Philadelphia, PA 19102**  
**American Youth Work Center, 1751 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036**  
**CMA/CAPPC, attn. Ms. Pat Murray, PO Box 7690, San Francisco, CA 94120-7690**  
**Comprehensive Health Education Foundation, 20832 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, WA 96188**  
**Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017**  
**Franklin Watts, Inc., 387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10019**  
**Gardner Press, 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003**  
**Greenhaven Press, 577 Shoreview Park Road, St. Paul, MN 55126**  
**Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173**  
**Little, Brown and Co., 34 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02106**  
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**Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, PO Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138**  
**Rawson Associates, 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022**  
**Vintage Books/Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022**  
**Walker and Co., 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019**  
**Westminster Press, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107**

## **ARTICLES AND REPORTS**

### **CONTRACEPTION**

**GOLDSTUCK, N.D. et al.**

**Use and misuse of oral contraceptives by adolescents attending a free-standing clinic**  
*Advances in Contraception*, December 1987, 3(4), 335-339

Questionnaire data on 216 teen clinic patients revealed that over 80% knew the brand names of their OC prescriptions and took their pills correctly. About 1/3 had missed at least 1 pill in the previous 3 months; in the event of missing a pill, only 25% would use additional contraceptive measures. Over half thought that not menstruating was harmful. These pill-taking patterns do not differ significantly from those of adult patients. OC packets containing 28 tablets (including placebos) appear to produce fewer cycle-to-cycle problems than 21-pill packets.

(8539)

**SMITH, PEGGY B. et al.**

**Contraceptive use among high-risk adolescents**  
*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Fall/Winter 1987, 1392, 52-57

The influence of specific life and social factors were examined as predictors of early pregnancy in 50 girls with documented histories of good and poor contraceptive use; these included educational history and aspirations, employment, residence patterns, contraceptive history, familial childbearing patterns, and accessibility to family planning services. Results are discussed in light of factors that determine risk of pregnancy in teen contraceptors.

(8443)

**WINTER, LARAINÉ**

**The role of sexual self-concept in the use of contraceptives**  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, May/June 1988, 20(3), 123-127

Sexual self-concept -- an individual's evaluation of his/her own sexual feelings and actions -- is proposed as an important predictor of contraceptive use among teens, and a scale measuring the concept is described. Exploratory analyses find that sexual self-concept is found to be associated with frequency of contraceptive use, use at most recent intercourse, and choice of contraceptive. Findings suggest that younger teens may be poorer users of contraceptives than older teens because of a lower sexual self-concept; implications for counseling and education are discussed.

(8606)

### **ETHNIC GROUPS**

**D'CLEMENCE, RALPH J. et al.**

**Minorities and AIDS: knowledge, attitudes and misconceptions among Black and Latino adolescents**  
*American Journal of Public Health*, January 1988, 78(1), 55-57

In an urban sample, white teens were more knowledgeable than black teens about the causes, transmission and prevention of AIDS, and blacks were more knowledgeable than Latino peers. Black and Latino teens were twice as likely as whites to have misconceptions about the transmission of AIDS. Less knowledge about AIDS and prevalent misconceptions were associated with greater levels of perceived risk of contracting AIDS.

(8349)

## **Blacks**

### **FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES**

Social background, not race, conditions black premarital childbearing

*Family Planning Perspectives*, September/October 1987, 19(5), 219-220

A recent study finds that high levels of teen childbearing among blacks are not merely attributable to race, but are characterized by lives of severe economic, housing and familial deprivation. Poor black teens are much more likely to have early pregnancies than middle-class black teens from stable home environments, whose own pregnancy rates are comparable to middle-class whites.

(8300)

**FRANKLIN, DONNA L.**

Race, class and adolescent pregnancy: an ecological analysis

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, July 1988, 58(3), 339-354

Black American teen pregnancy and childbearing rates are among the highest in the industrialized world. The problem is addressed here through a 4-part theoretical framework based on an ecological development model. Variables contributing to black teen pregnancy are studied at the individual, family, sociocultural and social structural levels. The potential utility of this framework is discussed, and suggestions for research and programmatic intervention are offered.

(8680)

## **Hispanics**

**ABBEY, NANCY et al.**

Family life education for Hispanics: practical guidelines for schools

*Family Life Educator*, Fall 1987, 6(1), 4-8

Hispanics are one of the fastest-growing minorities in the U.S., and, for them, discrimination and increasing teen pregnancies have resulted in soaring drop-out rates, limited job/career opportunities, and alienation from the political process. Cultural issues that must be addressed in providing effective FLE for Hispanic students are discussed, and program guidelines are presented.

(8301)

**FENNELLY, KATHERINE**

El embarazo precoz: childbearing among Hispanic teenagers in the United States

New York: Columbia University, School of Public Health, March 1988. 36 p.

This factbook summarizes current trends in Hispanic adolescent fertility, discusses its causes and consequences, and offers recommendations for solutions. Data on sexual activity, pregnancy and abortion, childbearing and contraception are presented. Illustrated with photographs, charts and graphs, the text is in English and Spanish.

(Order from: Center for Population and Family Health, 60 Haven Avenue, New York, NY 10032, attn. Zenobia Ferguson; \$5.00.)

**ORTIZ, CARMEN G. and ENA VAZQUEZ NUTTALL**

Adolescent pregnancy: effects of family support, education and religion on the decision to carry or terminate among Puerto Rican teenagers

*Adolescence*, Winter 1987, 22(88), 897-917

Factors influencing the outcome of pregnancy among Puerto Rican teens were studied. Girls who carried their pregnancies to term were more significantly influenced and supported by family and friends and reported higher degrees of satisfaction with their decision than girls who aborted. Those who aborted reported higher degrees of religiosity and a higher likelihood of completing their education than those who carried to term. Findings have immediate implications for research and counseling services, and practitioners should focus on teens in conjunction with their families. (8389)

## **KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE**

**FISHER, TERRI D. and RICHARD G. HALL**

A scale for the comparison of the sexual attitudes of adolescents and their parents  
*Journal of Sex Research*, 1988, 24, 90-100

A 14-item Attitudes Toward Sexuality Scale (ATSS) was developed to compare the sexual attitudes of early, middle and late adolescents and their parents. 141 teens ages 12-20 and parents completed a survey consisting of the ATSS and demographic information. The usefulness of this survey instrument is discussed in detail. (8670)

**JOHNSON, JOANN**

Level of knowledge among adolescent girls regarding effective treatment of dysmenorrhea  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1988, 9(5), 398-402

182 adolescent women ages 14-18 were surveyed to assess prevalence of dysmenorrhea, morbidity associated with dysmenorrhea, and their levels of knowledge about available treatment. Pain, decreased activity, and absenteeism from work or school were reported by a substantial number of subjects; relatively few had taken or knew of any effective medication besides aspirin. The extent of ignorance or misinformation and the prevalence of absenteeism observed here points to the need for effective therapeutic options for dysmenorrhea as a part of routine health care for young women. (8692)

**KAHN, JOAN R. et al.**

National estimates of teenage sexual activity: evaluating the comparability of three national surveys  
*Demography*, May 1988, 25(2), 189-204

The reliability with which teen sexual activity was reported in 3 recent national surveys is examined. The question of age at first intercourse is compared in reports for the 1959-63 cohort in the 1979 Kantner-Zelnick Study of Young Women, the 1982 National Survey of Family Growth, and the 1983 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. For the ages when the majority of teens became sexually active (16-19), the studies provide comparable estimates of early sexual activity; however, for the younger teen ages, there is some disagreement among the estimates. Implications for researchers are considered. (8624)

**KALMUSS, DEBRA et al.**

Advantages and disadvantages of pregnancy and contraception: teenagers' perceptions  
*Population and Environment*, Spring 1987, 9(1), 23-40

The content and determinants of teens' perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of pregnancy and contraception were studied in 425 adolescents. Results indicated that these cost-benefit sets of perceptions are neither strongly nor systematically related to each other.

Explanations of these findings and implications for future research and for the delivery of family planning services to teens are suggested. (8394)

MILLER, BRENT C. et al.

Family configuration and adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior  
*Population and Environment*, Summer 1987, 9(2), 111-123

Several measures of family configuration were related to teen sexual attitudes and behavior in a sample of 836 high school students. Correlations showed that sexual intercourse experience was less common among teens who lived with both parents and among those with younger siblings; less permissive attitudes were seen among teens with more siblings and among those who lived with both parents. (8625)

MORSE, JANICE M. and HELEN McKINNON DOAN

Adolescents' response to menarche  
*Journal of School Health*, November 1987, 57(9), 385-389

Girls from 6 junior high schools were surveyed via questionnaire regarding their experience with and attitudes toward menstruation. Positive and negative responses varied widely. Implications for pre-menarche education and the role of schools in easing this often embarrassing event are considered. (8272)

PANZARINE, SUSAN and CAROLYN L. GOULD

Knowledge about contraceptive use and conception among a group of urban black adolescent mothers  
*JOGNN*, July/August 1988, 17(4), 279-282

Knowledge about contraceptives and conception was studied in 62 black, low-income teen mothers. Many gave incorrect responses for most items on a sex knowledge questionnaire; misinformation existed about ineffective contraceptive methods and about methods other than OCs. Health providers must realize that the teen mother's need for accurate information is as great as that of her childless peer. (8758)

SKAHDAM, K.P. et al.

Menarche: prior knowledge and experience  
*Adolescence*, Spring 1988, 23(89), 149-154

A group of female Indian students were surveyed on their knowledge of menstruation prior to menarche and their reactions to this event. Those with prior knowledge accepted it as a normal physiological function; those who knew nothing about it were, as a whole, upset by the event. Those with prior knowledge also had lower incidences of menstrual problems. Implications for menstruation education are discussed. (8514)

WATTLETON, FAYE

American teens: sexually active, sexually illiterate  
*Journal of School Health*, November 1987, 57(9), 379-380

Results of a poll conducted for PPFA by Louis Harris and Associates of teenagers about their perceptions of the adolescent pregnancy epidemic are summarized. Responses indicate that teens themselves feel that broad-based sexuality education, reforms in the depiction of sexuality in mass media, easier access to reproductive health services and improved parent-child communication about sex are key factors in preventing unintended pregnancies.

(8310)

## LEGAL ISSUES

**BONAVOGLIA, ANGELA**

Kathy's day in court

*Ms.*, April 1988, 16(10), 46-52

A pregnant 17-year-old Alabama teenager, hampered by restrictive parental-consent laws, goes to court to seek authorization for an abortion. The disadvantages of such legislation, which violates the privacy rights of teens, is weighed against arguments for parents' rights to be actively involved in health-care decisions that affect their children.

(8465)

**CROXTON, TOM A. et al.**

Counseling minors without parental consent

*Child Welfare*, January/February 1988, 67(1), 3-14

Counseling services provided to minors without parental knowledge or consent are based on uncertain and often conflicting policies and procedures. This article examines these services from legal and psychological perspectives, explores current agency policies and practices, and makes recommendations regarding the counseling needs and rights of minors.

(8519)

**RALEY, NANCY A.**

Legal options and considerations for the pregnant teen

*Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association*, July 1988, 84(7), 367-370

The life options of pregnant teens are discussed in terms of their legal rights and responsibilities in general and of South Carolina law in particular. Issues outlined for the benefit of those who counsel pregnant teens include child support obligations for both parents, the autonomy of minor parents, adoption, parental consent for abortion, and more.

(8698)

**YATES, SUZANNE and ANITA J. PLINER**

Judging maturity in the courts: the Massachusetts consent statute

*American Journal of Public Health*, June 1988, 78(6), 646-649

477 cases in which minors requested judicial consent for abortions in Massachusetts in 1981-1985 are analyzed to determine how the judicial consent statute is applied in the courtroom. Of this group, only 9 minors were judged immature; hearings typically lasted 12 minutes. No pattern regarding petitioner's age, length of gestation, length of hearing or presiding judge emerged to predict these rulings. The findings support previous research that calls into question the ability of the consent statute to protect the best interests of the minors involved.

(8601)

## MARKETING

**HAVENS, BEVERLY and INGRID SWENSON**

Imagery associated with menstruation in advertising targeted to adolescent women

*Adolescence*, Spring 1988, 23(89), 89-97

Advertising in teen-oriented media is a major source of education about menstruation. This content analysis of advertisements for sanitary products and menstrual symptom-relief products finds that ads usually play upon fears of soiling, odor and embarrassment and offer "security" and "peace of mind." Menstruating women are depicted as dynamic and always functioning at

their optimal level. Such imagery may encourage guilt and diminished self-esteem in adolescents who experience discomfort.

(8513)

## **MARRIAGE**

**CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY and MARIS A. VINOVSIS**

Should we discourage teenage marriage?

*Public Interest*. Spring 1987, no. 87, 23-37

As a rule, present policies tend to discourage pregnant teens from marrying on the grounds that this step would curtail the teen's education and lead to early divorce and subsequent poverty. A reexamination of teen marriages, however, finds fewer adverse effects than are usually feared. Aspects examined include tendencies toward later marriages, attitudes toward marriage, fathers' roles, effects on the children, and marital stability.

(8541)

**GRINDSTAFF, CARL F.**

Adolescent marriage and childbearing: the long-term economic outcome, Canada in the 1980s

*Adolescence*. Spring 1988, 23(89), 45-58

Long-term economic outcomes (education, labor force participation, occupation and income) associated with female teen marriage and childbearing were examined. Data from the 1981 Canadian census suggest that Canadian women fare best economically at age 30 when they stay single or when they marry at age 20 or older and either remain childless or have children at age 25 or older. The implications of these findings are discussed.

(8542)

## **PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION**

**FISHER, TERRI D.**

The relationship between parent-child communication about sexuality and college students' sexual behavior and attitudes as a function of parental proximity

*Journal of Sex Research*. 1988, 24, 305-311

The author studied the variables of parent-child communication about sexuality and sexual knowledge, behavior and attitudes of college students still living with their parents and those living away from home. Results yielded little support for the theory that teens from high communication families are less likely to have premarital sex or are more likely to use birth control if they are sexually active.

(8669)

## **PARENTING**

**ABRAHAMSE, ALLAN F. et al.**

Teenagers willing to consider single parenthood: who is at greatest risk?

*Family Planning Perspectives*. January/February 1988, 20(1), 13-18

Data on over 13,000 teen females reveal that 41% of blacks, 29% of Hispanics and 23% of whites from that sample said they either would or might consider having a child outside of marriage. Such willingness was higher among girls who were, according to their background characteristics, at greater risk for unintended pregnancy. Factors such as education, discipline and behavior problems, and self-esteem are discussed in terms of these findings.

(8445)

## **CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND**

### **Child support and teen parents**

Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, November 1987. 20 p.

Ways to increase and improve paternity establishment and other child support enforcement services for children of teen mothers are discussed. Highlights include the issue of enforcement as a deterrent to teen pregnancy, facts about teen fathers, the child support enforcement system, special legal issues regarding adolescent parents, and much more. (Order from: Publications Dept., Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; \$4.50)

**HORN, MARY ELAINE and LINDA B. RUDOLPH**

### **An investigation of verbal interaction, knowledge of sexual behavior and self-concept in adolescent mothers**

*Adolescence*. Fall 1987, 22(87), 591-598

This study examined teen mothers' communication with significant others and their knowledge about sex, pregnancy and birth control. Findings revealed that most teen mothers considered their communication with their parent mothers to be one of mutual understanding; however, they obtained much of their information about sexual matters from significant others, and their self-concepts were low compared to teens as a whole. Results point to a need for further research on teen sexual development, sex education in schools, and greater parent-child communication regarding sex.

(8404)

**McLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. et al.**

### **Do adolescents who relinquish their children fare better or worse than those who raise them?**

*Family Planning Perspectives*. January/February 1988, 20(1), 25-32

Data on 266 childbearing teens reveal that older teens who rear are as likely as those who place them for adoption to finish high school. However, relinquishers are more likely to complete vocational training and have higher educational aspirations; they are also more likely to delay marriage, to be employed within a year of the birth and to live in higher-income households than child rearers. Child rearers are more likely to become pregnant again and to resolve subsequent pregnancies by abortion.

(8444)

**PANZARINE, SUSAN**

### **Teen mothering: behaviors and interventions**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. September 1988, 9(5), 443-448

Data are reviewed that support the hypothesis that many teens interact with their infants in ways that may increase the infant's risk of developmental delay; the negative, long-term consequences of teen childbearing create an environment that also augments this risk. Early intervention programs developed to address such risks are reviewed regarding focus and content; research design used to evaluate their effectiveness are critiqued.

(8722)

**RADIUS, SUSAN M. and ALAIN JOFFE**

### **Understanding adolescent mothers' feelings about breast-feeding: a study of perceived benefits and barriers**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. March 1988, 9(2), 156-160

Of 254 young women attending prenatal clinics, 19.3% indicated a desire to breast-feed their infants. When categorized by intended method of infant feeding (breast vs. bottle), breast-feeding mothers cited more benefits and fewer barriers with breast-feeding than bottle-feeding. Data also point to the usefulness of peer role models in correcting misinformation and encouraging breast-feeding among adolescent mothers.

(8492)

REIS, JANET S. and ELICIA J. HERZ

Correlates of adolescent parenting

*Adolescence*, Fall 1987, 22(87), 599-609

177 teen parents were studied in order to define factors which potentially influence their parenting skills. These include level of punitiveness toward child rearing, knowledge of developmental milestones, level of depression, perceived social support, parental age and race. Older, white teen mothers with less punitive attitudes toward child rearing and discipline demonstrated the most effective parenting skills. Implications of these findings for program planners and service providers involved in teen parent support and education programs are discussed.

(8402)

ZURAVIN, SUSAN J.

Child maltreatment and teenage first births: a relationship mediated by chronic sociodemographic stress?

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, January 1988, 58(1), 91-103

Data were obtained from low-income, single-parent mothers for a test of the "life course" hypothesis that chronic stress mediates the relationship between teen motherhood and both physical abuse and neglect of children. Large numbers of live births, a history of unemployment, and low educational achievement were the measured stressors. Findings support the hypothesis, showing the number of live births as the most important mediator for both types of maltreatment.

(8528)

#### Teen Fathers

#### CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND

Adolescent and young adult fathers: problems and solutions

Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, May 1988, 31 p.

The current state of knowledge about teen fathers is reviewed, and recommendations for their inclusion in pregnancy prevention and parenting programs are offered. Issues addressed include responsibility toward partners and children, financial support for their young families, establishment of paternity, model programs, and much more.

(Order from: Publications Dept., Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; \$4.50.)

HARDY, JANET B. and ANNE K. DUGGAN

Teenage fathers and the fathers of infants of urban, teenage mothers

*American Journal of Public Health*, August 1988, 78(8), 919-922

Birth certificate data from Baltimore in 1983 were used to describe fathers whose children were born to teen mothers. 28% of fathers were themselves teens or fathers of children born to teen mothers; such young men seemed at serious educational and financial disadvantage compared with older parents. Among teen parents, white fathers had lower educational attainment than blacks; 25% of white fathers were married vs. less than 5% of blacks.

Although limited, these findings clearly point out the problems associated with adolescent pregnancy.

(8723)

**MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM**

Adolescent fathers in the United States: their initial living arrangements, marital experience and educational outcomes

*Family Planning Perspectives*, November/December 1987, 19(6), 240-251

Data from a nationally representative survey show that 7% of young males aged 20-27 in 1984 had fathered a child while they were teenagers. 50% of this sample lived with their child shortly after its birth, and 22% of those who lived with a child were also living with one or both parents or in-laws. Teen fathers were more likely to be school dropouts than nonfathers.

(8401)

**MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM**

Commitment to social fatherhood: predicting adolescent males' intentions to live with their child and partner

*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, May 1988, 50(2), 427-441

A social psychological model is used to examine young males' beliefs, attitudes, normative beliefs and intentions regarding hypothetical living arrangements in the event of a nonmarital pregnancy to a girl they had been dating for a year. 48% of respondents indicated that they would be at least quite likely to live with their partner and child; findings were similar for whites and blacks. Future research should consider the importance of the prospective mother and her parents in influencing young fathers' intentions; young men's specific motivations for assuming fatherhood responsibilities should also be examined.

(8585)

**ROBINSON, BRYAN E. and ROBERT L. BARRET**

Self-concept and anxiety of adolescent and adult fathers

*Adolescence*, Fall 1987, 22(87), 611-616

This study examines the relationship between the age of unmarried fathers and their self-concept and anxiety levels. 24 single fathers (12 teens and 12 adults) were surveyed. No significant differences were found between teen and adult fathers on self-concept or anxiety level. Findings are discussed in light of current research on teen fathers.

(8403)

**ROBINSON, BRYAN E.**

Teenager pregnancy from the father's perspective

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, January 1988, 58(1), 46-51

Male perspectives on teen pregnancy are reviewed via a number of studies conducted with teen fathers. Five commonly-held myths about teen fathers are contradicted by the research. Data on sexual knowledge and behavior, attitudes toward marriage and child rearing, psychological variables, and consequences of fatherhood are presented, and implications for mental health practitioners are discussed.

(8540)

**WESTNEY, OUIDA E. et al.**

The effects of prenatal education intervention on unwed prospective adolescent fathers

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1988, 9(3), 214-218

The impact of prenatal education programs on the knowledge and behavior of unwed teen fathers is assessed. A study sample of 28 black males aged 15-18 is used to measure the

effects of prenatal education on knowledge of pregnancy, prenatal care, infant development and child care, as well as on the incidence of supportive behaviors toward the mother and infant. Results indicate that prenatal education is a positive influence in all these areas.

(8586)

## **PREGNANCY AND CHILDBEARING**

**BRAZZELL, JAN F. and ALAN C. ACOCK**

Influence of attitudes, significant others, and aspirations on how adolescents intend to resolve a premarital pregnancy

*Journal of Marriage and the Family*. May 1988, 50(2), 413-425

A study of how sexually active adolescent women intend to deal with premarital pregnancy finds that young women with more positive general attitudes toward abortion show stronger intentions toward terminating an unwanted pregnancy. More career-minded young women exhibit more positive attitudes toward abortion and lean more towards termination should they themselves become pregnant. Those who feel closer to their boyfriends seem less disposed toward abortion, possibly reflecting a greater perceived likelihood of marrying the partner.

(8587)

## **CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND**

Teenage pregnancy: an advocate's guide to the numbers

Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, January/March 1988. 51 p.

This report summarizes and explains statistical data on adolescent sexual activity, contraceptive use, pregnancy and parenthood for non-statisticians; detailed data on racial and geographic differences are provided. Emphasis is placed on the accurate use of statistical information and terminology and on the use of such data for the promotion of pregnancy prevention strategies.

(Order from: Publications Dept., Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; \$5.95.)

**GALLAGHER, EUGENE and MICHAEL G. FARRALL**

Adolescent pregnancy and severe heart defects: a risky combination

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. March 1988, 9(2), 161-163

Current concerns about teen pregnancy are based largely on its negative impacts on the social, developmental and economic prospects of the mother and her infant. The issues of teen pregnancy are more complex when the mother has a severe heart defect. The case presented here illustrates the problems that can arise with the added pressure of serious medical problems.

(8470)

**HENSHAW, STANLEY K.**

Reducing teenage childbearing

*American Journal of Public Health*. June 1988, 78(6), 619-620

This editorial considers the results of Theodore Joyce's New York City study (see below) in terms of devising varied approaches in reducing high rates of teen childbearing. Important aspects toward the resolution of this problem include addressing teens' unrealistic attitudes about childbearing, reducing barriers to abortion services, and encouraging the use of contraceptives in sexually active teens.

(8628)

**INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION**

**Adolescent pregnancy in Latin America and the Caribbean**

New York: IPPF, Western Hemisphere Region, 1988. 24p.

The causes, prevalence and consequences of teen pregnancy in Latin American and Caribbean nations are concisely summarized in an easy-to-read text illustrated with photos and charts. Strategies for prevention are outlined; IPPF's role in offering teens medical services and educational programs is discussed.

(Order from: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, 902 Broadway, New York, NY 10010; free.)

**JOYCE, THEODORE**

**The social and economic correlates of pregnancy resolution among adolescents in New York City, by race and ethnicity: a multivariate analysis**

*American Journal of Public Health*. June 1988, 78(6), 626-631

Data from 1984 live birth and induced abortion records in New York City were used to examine the correlates of these outcomes in over 31,200 black non-Latino, white non-Latino, Puerto Rican and non-Puerto Rican Latino teens. Factors studied included proportions of live births and abortions, Medicaid status, age, and years of completed schooling. Results suggest that attitudes toward abortion as proxied by previous terminations substantially increase the likelihood of aborting; moreover, racial differences in pregnancy resolution appear to be very narrow.

(8630)

**MASSOP, KATHLEEN M. and TERESA L. ANDERSON**

**Trends in teenage pregnancy: a comparison of Douglas County, Nebraska, and national statistics**

*Journal of Reproductive Medicine*. November 1987, 32(11), 830-832

While teen pregnancy is a significant health and social problem in the U.S., statistics indicated that teen fertility and birth rates have been decreasing. Rates are compared for the U.S., Nebraska, and Douglas County, NB; all are decreasing for both black and white teens, and the percentage of abortions and births to unmarried teens vs. older women has also decreased both nationally and statewide.

(8352)

**MAXWELL, NAN L. and FRANK L. MOTT**

**Trends in the determinants of early childbearing**

*Population and Environment*. Summer 1987, 9(2), 59-73

The extent to which socioeconomic background factors and race have changed in their ability to predict a first birth before age 19 is studied between 1968 and 1980 for women ages 19-23. The authors find little support for their hypothesis that the increasing availability of contraception and abortion for young women from all social classes reduces the traditionally strong inverse association between social class and early childbearing.

(8629)

**PLETSCH, PAMELA K.**

**Substance use and health activities of pregnant adolescents**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. January 1988, 9(1), 38-45

Substance use and selected health/social variables were studied in 119 pregnant and 313 non-pregnant inner-city high school students. The most commonly used substances were alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Pregnant teens were more likely to smoke cigarettes than non-

pregnant teens; both pregnant and non-pregnant subjects thought an infant to be at risk for harm if its mother uses a substance during pregnancy. Recommendations for intervention are discussed. (8348)

**ZIMMERMAN, SHIRLEY L.**

State level public policy choices as predictors of state teen birthrates  
*Family Relations*, July 1988, 37(3), 315-321

Statistical analyses find that the predictors of state teen birthrates are state poverty rates, low school completion rates, low state per-capita public welfare expenditures and high unemployment rates. Family professionals must advocate a larger federal role to deal with the conditions that underlie high teen birthrates to equalize the life changes of children living in the different states. (8679)

### **PREGNANCY PREVENTION STRATEGIES**

**CARRERA, MICHAEL A. and PATRICIA DEMPSEY**

Restructuring public policies on teen pregnancy: a holistic approach to teen development and teen services

*SIECUS Report*, January/February 1988, 16(3), 6-9

A broad-based approach to the reduction of teen pregnancy is offered. This program includes components involving family life and sexuality education, medical and health services, mental health services, self-esteem enhancement, sports, academic assessment and assistance, employment assistance, and help with college admission. (8631)

**SANDOVAL, JESUS A.**

Impact 88: Dallas' countywide plan for reducing teen pregnancy  
*SIECUS Report*, January/February 1988, 16(3), 1-5

Social service and health care professionals, working closely with young people and adult volunteers, can build a sense of community that fosters public policies beneficial to youth. A 3-year planning model designed to systematically involve all segments of the community in reducing teen pregnancy by improving services for adolescents is described. (8632)

**ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB et al.**

The Baltimore pregnancy prevention program for urban teenagers. I. How did it work?  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1988, 20(4), 182-187

The components and utilization of an experimental pregnancy prevention program for high school students are described. Two teams, each consisting of a social worker and a nurse, delivered the bulk of services, which included classroom presentations, informal group discussions, individual counseling and reproductive health care. 85% of the total student enrollment had contact with at least 1 component of the program; about 22% of all staff-student contacts took place in the classroom and 78% were voluntary on the part of the students. (8726)

**ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB et al.**

The Baltimore pregnancy prevention program for urban teenagers. II. What did it cost?  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1988, 20(4), 188-192

The costs of the program described above are evaluated. School-based services utilized 40% of a 3-year budget of \$409,250, and clinic services used 60%. The average cost per student served was \$122, with the average per female student 4 times that per male and the average per senior high student over twice that per junior high student. Services to students who attended only class lectures cost an average of \$13.20 to deliver, while students who used all services cost the program about \$546 each.

(8727)

## **SERVICES**

**HADDAD, N.G. et al.**

### **Colposcopy in teenagers**

*British Medical Journal*, July 2, 1988, 297(6640), 29-30

The prevalence of cervical precancerous lesions has increased by 60% in Britain in the past 15 years, and they are more frequently being seen in women in their teens or early 20s. Recent research has suggested that the progression of such lesions to invasive cancer may occur more rapidly in younger women; recent guidelines for cervical screening recommend starting at age 20. Data on colposcopy in teens in a large British clinic are presented.

(8677)

**HERZ, ELICIA J. et al.**

### **Family planning for teens: strategies for improving outreach and service delivery in public health settings**

*Public Health Reports*, July/August 1988, 103(4), 422-430

The persistent underuse of family planning services by inner city, low income, sexually active teens underscores the importance of testing innovative programs that maximize participation. Presented here is an analysis of a Chicago public health clinic's program for teens that developed from the staff's observations of the scheduling, educational and support needs of teens seeking family planning services from a traditionally managed public health facility.

(8678)

**HUNT, ANDREW D. et al.**

### **Obtaining a sexual history from adolescent girls: a preliminary report of the influence of age and ethnicity**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1988, 9(1), 52-54

The hypothesis that socioeconomic and racial, as well as medical, factors influence a physician's decision about taking a sexual history from a teen female was studied. A survey of medical records from teen patients presenting for acute abdominal pain revealed that a much higher number of recorded sexual histories had been taken for blacks and Hispanics than for whites. Although the absence of a history seemed to have little connection to diagnostic accuracy, a sensitive selectivity in exposing acutely ill teens to possibly embarrassing questions appeared to be reserved for white, middle-class teens.

(8350)

**KYMAN, WENDY et al.**

### **The making of an adolescent clinic**

*Adolescence*, Winter 1987, 22(88), 879-882

The nationwide need for comprehensive health care services directed toward adolescents is discussed, and a multidisciplinary team program designed to provide such services is outlined. The team's success with family planning counseling is described, and the development of more

school- or community-based clinics based on a comprehensive health care team model is encouraged. (8400)

**MOSHER, WILLIAM D. and MARJORIE C. HORN**

**First family planning visits by young women**

***Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1988, 20(1), 33-40**

Among sexually active women aged 15-24, friends and parents are the main sources of referral for family planning visits. Race, age at first visit, and income influence women's choice of a provider. At their first visit, 67% of women receive birth control counseling; only 50% begin using a contraceptive method. Only 17% of young women who have ever had intercourse make their first family planning visit before first intercourse, and 10% make their first visit in the same month as first intercourse; for the remaining 73%, the median delay between first intercourse and first visit is 23 months. (8440)

**REIS, JANET et al.**

**Family planning for inner-city adolescent males: pilot study**

***Adolescence*, Winter 1987, 22(88), 953-960**

The results of a pilot family planning program in a pediatric service are reported for 66 inner-city male teens; the program was designed to eliminate registration barriers to the acquisition of contraceptives by teen males and to prompt community neighborhood health center providers to discuss birth control with their male teen patients. A desire for anonymity/confidentiality and feelings of embarrassment/discomfort were cited by teens as reasons for not seeking contraceptives from community health providers; providers must be sensitive to these feelings in order to effectively deliver cost-effective contraceptive services. (8396)

**SLAGER-EARNEST, SUE E. et al.**

**Effects of a specialized prenatal adolescent program on maternal and infant outcomes**

***JOGNN*, November/December 1987, 16(6), 422-429**

The effects of a specialized prenatal education program on perinatal outcomes in an urban teen maternity population were examined. 50 program attendees were compared with 50 non-attendees. Attendees and their infants had fewer complications than non-attendees. The positive effects that a specialized education program can have on teen perinatal outcomes are emphasized. (8351)

**WALLACH, EDWARD E. et al.**

**Caring for younger pregnant teenagers**

***Contemporary Ob/Gyn*, November 1987, 30(5), 154-168**

Adolescent pregnancy is a major social problem in the U.S., and statisticians have detected a trend toward more births in younger teens. Several physicians comment upon services for young pregnant teens, reasons for high pregnancy rates, special medical and social problems peculiar to pregnant teens, the importance of prenatal care and parenting education, postpartum services and contraceptive education, funding programs for pregnant adolescents, and more. (8353)

## **School-Based Clinics and Programs**

**DRYFOOS, JOY G.**

School-based health clinics: three years of experience

*Family Planning Perspectives*. July/August 1988, 20(4), 193-200

In the last 3 years, comprehensive school-based clinics have proliferated throughout the U.S.; there are now 138 clinics in 30 states and D.C., and at least 65 more being planned. Clinic programs differ widely in their organizational structures, operating costs, range of services and funding sources. Only 10-25% of all clinic visits are for family planning services. While all clinics provide family planning counseling, most of the state-funded clinics either prohibit the use of funds for contraceptive supplies and abortion referral or allow grantees to decide what to do about the issue of pregnancy prevention.

(8721)

**RIGGS, SUZANNE and TING CHENG**

Adolescents' willingness to use a school-based clinic in view of expressed health concerns

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. May 1988, 9(3), 208-213

A health needs assessment was developed to facilitate implementation of a comprehensive school-based clinic. 600 students, grades 9-12, completed questionnaires about their willingness to use a school-based clinic for certain health and emotional problems, including depression, substance abuse, nutrition and weight control, and reproductive health care. Overweight students and currently sexually active students were more willing than others to use the clinic for nutrition counseling, sexuality information and STD screening; those who used drugs, alcohol or tobacco, however, were no more willing than non-users to use clinic services.

(8584)

**TRENK, BARBARA SCHERR**

Hope against teen pregnancy

*Health Aims*. Spring 1988, 4(1), 21-23

A school-based program for pregnant, low-income teens in Atlanta is described. ADEPT (Adolescent Development and Early Parent Training) incorporates, not only traditional sexuality-education elements, but also emphasizes self-esteem and decision-making skills that aid teens in making concrete life plans.

(8627)

**TRENK, BARBARA SCHERR**

A school for pregnant teens

*Health Aims*. Summer 1988, 4(2), 39-41

A Michigan school for pregnant and parenting teens is described.. Traditional academic subjects are combined with an emphasis on communication skill-building, prenatal care and health, and career counseling. Day care facilities are available for the children of students. Originally designed to decrease the numbers of pregnant teens dropping out of high school, the program has broadened its goals to include helping students to achieve economic independence.

(8765)

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND RELATIONSHIPS**

**BACHRACH, CHRISTINE and MARJORIE C. HORN**

Sexual activity among U.S. women of reproductive age

*American Journal of Public Health*. March 1988, 78(3), 320-321

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth, cycle III (1982) reveal that 5 out of 6 ever-married women ages 15-24 have been sexually active before marriage. These and other related statistics are considered in terms of the risk of unwanted pregnancies, STDs, and the provision of sexuality education programs for school-aged populations. (8489)

BAKER, SHARON A. et al.

Parents' behavioral norms as predictors of adolescent sexual activity and contraceptive use  
*Adolescence*. Summer 1988, 23(90), 265-282

The influence of parents on teen sexual behavior and contraceptive use has been the topic of much contradictory research. The present study, of 329 teens ages 14-17 and 470 parents, finds that while parents' normative beliefs have a limited effect on the children's decision to become sexually active, they have considerable impact on later contraceptive use. (8676)

BILLINGHAM, ROBERT E. and KATHRYN A. HENNINGSON

Courtship violence  
*Journal of School Health*. March 1988, 58(3), 98-100

Recent research reveals that many dating relationships include violence as a means to resolve conflicts. Almost 25% of adolescents who experience such violence report it to no one; of those who do, most cite peers as their confidantes. Means by which school health personnel can discuss courtship violence with students are discussed. (8491)

JUHASZ, ANNE McCREARY and MARY SONNENSHEIN-SCHNEIDER

Adolescent sexuality: values, morality and decision-making  
*Adolescence*. Fall 1987, 22(87), 579-590

A theoretical basis of morality and value formation, which provides the background for an examination of teen sexual and cognitive development, is presented. Data from a study of influences on the sexual decisions of 500 13- to 19-year-olds are also analyzed. Relationships between individual characteristics and the importance of various influences are interpreted in light of the structure of values and moral development. (8398)

MOTT, FRANK L. and R. JEAN HAURIN

Linkages between sexual activity and alcohol and drug use among American adolescents  
*Family Planning Perspectives*. May/June 1988, 20(3), 128-136

Young people who use one or more alcohol or drug substances by a given age are more likely than those who do not to become sexually active with a year. However, marijuana use at a young age seems to be more strongly linked to subsequent sexual initiation than regular alcohol use. The converse is also true: teens who become sexually active are much more likely than those who abstain to begin using alcohol or marijuana within a year, although the likelihood is stronger for girls than boys. (8626)

UDRY, J. RICHARD and JOHN O.G. BILLY

Initiation of coitus in early adolescence  
*American Sociological Review*. December 1987, 52(6), 841-855

The determinants of initiation of coitus in early adolescence were studied. Variables in three domains -- motivation, social controls and attractiveness -- were measured in respondents, friends, parents and interviewers. White males' initiation of coitus seems to be dominated by

motivational hormone effects and social attractiveness, with no observed effects of social controls; in females, it is dominated by the effects of social controls. Racial differences were also observed. (8399)

VINOGRADOV, SOPHIA et al.

Patterns of behavior in adolescent rape

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, April 1988, 58(2), 179-187

A study of 67 rapes by 63 adolescents has yielded a representative composite picture of the typical rape episode by a juvenile assailant. Previously unexplored behavior patterns have emerged, including prior drug use, impulsivity, and lack of victim provocation. These findings have practical implications for clinicians treating rape victims and for the rehabilitation of adolescent rapists. (8538)

**SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

LUKENBILL, W.B. and ALFRED JAMES

Breaking the cycle of silence: using small group discussion with human sexuality materials in adolescent literature classes

*Voice of Youth Advocates*, August 1988, 11(3), 119-121

The use of high school literature classes for the teaching and discussion of sexuality-related issues is discussed. Various aspects of adolescent information needs for sexuality information are considered, and the use of small class discussion groups for raising these issues is described in detail. (8724)

PETERSON, LYNN

The issue -- and controversy -- surrounding adolescent sexuality and abstinence

*SIECUS Report*, September/October 1988, 17(1), 1-8

The characteristics, advantages and drawbacks of various types of sexuality education curricula that discuss abstinence are described in this critical essay. Issues discussed include the appropriateness of value-free versus value-laden sexuality education for adolescents, the unspoken messages inherent in religious and secular lesson-plans on abstinence, teens' own perceptions for effective education and counseling in this area, and more.

**SIECUS REPORT**

Human sexuality education in Japan: an interview with Mr. Naohide Yamamoto, Japan Society for the Study of Human Sexuality

*SIECUS Report*, May/June 1988, 16(4/5), 6-7

A Japanese educator describes the state of sexuality education in that country. Sexuality education is not widespread; only 10% of Japanese high schools provide it. Further, negative cultural attitudes toward adolescent sexuality and pregnancy result in community ostracism of single pregnant teens and their families. Educators in Japan look to the U.S. for guidance in designing and implementing positive, empowering programs for young people. (8725)

WILSON, SUSAN

The New Jersey statewide family life education mandate: the ongoing story of one state's active leadership role in developing and implementing public policy

*SIECUS Report*, November/December 1987, 16(2), 1-5

The 20-year history of efforts in providing family life and sexuality education in New Jersey public schools is overviewed. Current progress and needs that have yet to be met are also explored; the importance of FLE in the prevention of unintended pregnancies among teens is explained.

(8447)

#### **AIDS Education**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL. CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION**  
**Guidelines for effective school health education to prevent the spread of AIDS**  
*Journal of School Health*, April 1988, 58(4), 142-148

Guidelines to help school personnel plan, implement and evaluate AIDS education efforts are presented. These include preparation and training of qualified teachers and the development of appropriate program content for early elementary, late elementary/middle, and junior/senior high schools.

(8523)

**HAFFNER, DEBRA W.**

**AIDS and adolescents: school health education must begin now**  
*Journal of School Health*, April 1988, 58(4), 154-155

The case for timely, appropriate AIDS education for children and teenagers is presented. Many experts fear that teens, because of their experimentation with sex and drugs, may be the next population at high risk for HIV infection. School-based health educators can play a crucial role in seeing that the nation's young people receive accurate information and develop skills to protect themselves and their partners.

(8524)

**HAFFNER, DEBRA W.**

**The AIDS epidemic: implications for the sexuality education of our youth**  
*SIECUS Report*, July/August 1988, 16(6), 1-5

The hitherto largely unmet need for AIDS education in schools is discussed, and the implications of AIDS for sexuality education in general are considered in detail. Primary goals for AIDS prevention programs are outlined, and important principles that should underlie effective AIDS education programs are described.

(8766)

**LESTER, BONNIE and JONATHAN L. COX**

**Involving nurses in public school sex education**  
*Journal of School Health*, March 1988, 58(3), 108-109

In educational settings, professional nurses can make a significant impact on adolescent sexual behavior. The role of the educator is to teach, and that of the social worker and counselor is to guide; because nurses have a supportive and facilitative role, they should be used to help teens make informed, rational decisions about sexual issues.

(8493)

**MILLER, LESLIE and ANN DOWNER**

**AIDS: what you and your friends need to know -- a lesson plan for adolescents**  
*Journal of School Health*, April 1988, 58(4), 137-141

AIDS knowledge and attitudes of high school students were pretested, and a 50-minute AIDS lesson plan was designed using the findings. A posttest revealed significant increases in knowledge about AIDS, along with parallel changes in tolerant and compassionate beliefs about people with AIDS. Prior to receiving the AIDS lesson, 34% of students listed schools as their

source of AIDS information; after instruction, they became the major source of learning about AIDS (82%). (8525)

**TATUM, MARY LEE**

The AIDS challenge: controversial issues in the classroom  
*Family Life Educator*, Fall 1988, 7(1), 15-19

Difficult issues that can arise when teaching young people about AIDS in classroom settings are explored; these include addressing fears of death, homophobia, sexual values and behaviors, differing family values, and more. Suggested approaches for dealing with these questions within AIDS curricula are offered, and implications for the training of educators and the delivery of effective, accurate information to teens and their families are considered.

(8767)

#### **Effects of Sexuality Education**

**EISEN, MARVIN and GAIL L. ZELLMAN**

Changes in incidence of sexual intercourse of unmarried teenagers following a community-based sex education program

*Journal of Sex Research*, November 1987, 23(4), 527-544

Statistical analyses were used to evaluate the effects of a community-based sex education program on the incidence of coitus in teens. Results suggest little relationship between exposure to formal sex education programming and self-reported sexual intercourse; teens who had at least 1 hour of sex education were no more likely to be sexually active than those who had none. Positive changes were found in knowledge, attitudes and contraceptive use, as well as in communication with parents about sex.

(8405)

**YARBER, WILLIAM L.**

Evaluation of the health behavior approach to school STD education

*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Spring/Summer 1988, 14(1), 33-38

The efficacy of a secondary school STD curriculum was evaluated in 6 school districts. A quasi-experimental design using experimental and control groups, as well as pre-, post- and delayed tests, was utilized. Results indicate that the curriculum was effective in changing students' STD-related attitudes and knowledge toward being more health-conducive, although the impact diminished over a 6-week period.

(8769)

#### **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

**ALCABES, PHILIP and CHARLES BRASLOW**

A cluster of cases of penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in an adolescent detention center

*New York State Journal of Medicine*, September 1988, 88(9), 495-496

A group of cases of a penicillin-resistant strain of gonorrhea occurring in an incarcerated teen population is discussed. Oral sex was a major vector for the spread of infection in this group. Alternate antibiotic treatments for penicillin-resistant gonorrhea are considered.

(8757)

**BRADY, MICHAEL et al.**

Asymptomatic *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in teenage males

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1988, 9(1), 72-75

The prevalence of *C. trachomatis* infections in a population of asymptomatic incarcerated males teens was studied. 227 males were screened; of these 205 had been sexually active, and 13.2% of these tested positive. The high prevalence of chlamydia in this population and the low cost of the screening test used here make this a useful and cost-effective procedure for discovering unsuspected infections, especially in high-risk groups.

(8344)

KIM OH, M. et al.

Sexually transmitted diseases and sexual behavior in urban adolescent females attending a family planning clinic

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. January 1988, 9(1). 67-71

Lower-genital-tract specimens of 102 sexually active urban teen females were tested for the presence of common STDs, and the results were correlated with clinical, demographic and historic data. 41% had at least one STD; 13% had mixed infections. Many were asymptomatic. OC use of >6 months appears to be a risk factor for STD; no other factors, including number of partners, were associated with the presence of STDs. The need for routine screening of sexually active urban teen females for STD is emphasized.

(8347)

SMITH, PEGGY B. et al.

Predominantly sexually transmitted diseases among different age and ethnic groups of indigent sexually active adolescents attending a family planning clinic

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. July 1988, 9(4), 291-295

This study analyzed 113 sexually active, indigent female teens attending a family planning clinic for age, ethnic and racial trends in the recovery of gonorrhea, chlamydia, or *Ureaplasma urealyticum*. Factors associated with STD prevalence in this population, as well as implications for the future reproductive health of other such patients, are discussed.

(8666)

ZENILMAN, JONATHAN

Sexually transmitted diseases in homosexual adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. March 1988, 9(2), 129-138

In 1986, about 13 million cases of STDs were diagnosed in the U.S., with the highest incidence rates occurring in teens. Homosexual teen males are at particularly high risk for STDs. The epidemiology and clinical features of STDs in gay teens are discussed, and current recommendations for "safer sex" practices are reviewed.

(8487)

## **AIDS**

GELBER, SEYMOUR

Developing an AIDS program in a juvenile detention center

*Children Today*. January/February 1988, 17(1), 6-9

The author, a juvenile court judge, examines what is currently being done and what remains to be done in terms of AIDS testing, screening, counseling and education for young people housed in detention centers, penal institutions and residential rehabilitation programs.

(8447)

JAFFE, LESLIE R. and RICHARD N. WORTMAN

The fear of AIDS: guidelines to the counseling and HTLV-III antibody screening of adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. January 1988, 9(1), 84-86

The AIDS epidemic has frightened many adolescents, many of whom comprise the "worried well" who seek counseling from health care providers. Guidelines for explaining transmission of the AIDS virus to teens are provided, with special attention given to teens who may be at elevated risk because of bi- or homosexuality or IV drug abuse.

(8337)

REMAFEDI, GARY J.

Preventing the sexual transmission of AIDS during adolescence

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*. March 1988, 9(2), 139-143

In order to be effective, national efforts to halt the spread of HIV must include a youth focus; many teens are at risk for HIV infection and are among those most likely to benefit from preventative efforts as they explore adult roles and lifestyles. Effective teaching uses a variety of approaches and media, both inside and outside the classroom.

(8485)

# **ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY**

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## **SPECIAL SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Adolescent Sexuality** is a special subject bibliography based on entries which have appeared in the 1989 issues of *Current Literature in Family Planning*, the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library's monthly annotated bibliography of recent books, journal articles and reports in the fields of family planning, sexuality education and reproductive health. This bibliography serves as a convenient tool for providing recent information and may be used for distribution to educators and other audiences concerned with and about teenage issues.

The addresses of publishers as well as the acquisition numbers of articles and booklets which appeared in the *Current Literature* entries have been included to facilitate ordering for those readers who may be interested in obtaining the publications listed. Books and reports may be ordered directly from the publishers; single copies of articles may be ordered from the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library for a fee of twenty-five cents per page, prepaid, to cover photocopying and mailing costs. Please include the four-digit acquisition number of each article ordered and a self-addressed mailing label for prompt fulfillment of requests.

## BOOKS

### **PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION**

**CALDERONE, MARY S. and ERIC W. JOHNSON**

*The family book about sexuality*

New York: Harper and Row, 1989. Revised ed. 288p. \$18.95. ISBN 0-06-016068-3

This updated edition presents current information about sexual issues in a fashion easily shared by parents and children. Written in non-technical and non-judgmental language, a host of topics are covered, including: the development of sexuality as a lifelong process; human reproduction; family planning; marriage; alternative sexual lifestyles (homo- and bisexuality and sex among the single, disabled and aged); the family as the chief sexuality educator of children; sexual problems (including rape, incest, and other types of sexual violence); STDs; organized sexuality education programs; and the need for positive, uncoerced decision-making about sex. An "encyclopedia" discusses sexuality-related terms, concepts and organizations.

**GALE, JAY**

*A parent's guide to teenage sexuality*

New York: Henry Holt, 1989. 242p. \$18.95. ISBN 0-8050-0937-X

Written by a practicing psychologist, this guide not only helps parents communicate with their children about sexuality matters, but also focuses on teenagers' needs beyond factual information, e.g., the need for self-esteem and self-expression and understanding. All aspects of sexuality are addressed: puberty, touching, conception and contraception, AIDS and other STDs, homosexuality, sexual exploitation, and pregnancy. Special situations are also discussed, such as sexual trauma, the single parent, and the handicapped teenager.

**GORDON, SOL and JUDITH GORDON**

*Raising a child conservatively in a sexually permissive world*

New York: Fireside Books, 1989. 241p. \$8.95. ISBN 0-671-68126

This is an updated and revised version of the 1983 book. A new chapter is: "Delivering the next generation from sexual ignorance." The authors provide a solid middle-ground of sound advice and good sense between an "anything goes" life-style and unhealthy sexual censorship.

**HOWARD, MARION**

*How to help your teenager postpone sexual involvement*

New York: Continuum Publishing Co., 1988. 136p. \$14.95. ISBN 0-8264-0412-X

Because many parents feel that their children may begin sexual relationships before they are completely ready for them, this book offers them advice on how to help young people cope with social and peer pressures that can lead to premature sexual involvement. Written in a reassuring manner, parents are assisted in conveying their values so that teens can apply them in their own world. Parents are taught how and when to set limits and how to foster independent decision-making. Sample conversations are provided that show how youth can say "no" in ways that do not work against them.

**MODELL, JOHN**

*Into one's own: from youth to adulthood in the United States, 1920 - 1975*

Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1989. 414p. \$40.00. ISBN 0-520-04136-4

*Into one's own* is a comprehensive account of the transition from youth to adulthood in the Twentieth Century in the United States. The life course of American teenagers in the mid-twentieth century is described and the authors succeed in creating an impressively detailed historical portrait of growing up. Numerous charts are included, as well as an appendix of notes.

**SCHWEBEL, ROBERT**

**SCHWEBEL, ROBERT**

*Saying no is not enough: raising children who make wise decisions about drugs and alcohol*  
New York: Newmarket Press, 1989. 239p. \$18.95. ISBN 1-55704-041-9

Helping children develop the skills they need to "say no" is central to the author's argument. After presenting basic information about drugs and alcohol abuse, Schwebel discusses skills needed to empower young children to make responsible decisions. Parent-child communication is also stressed, with illustrations of how to talk to adolescents and how to deal with their silence. Early intervention is also addressed.

## **PARENTING**

**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA. JACQUELINE SMOLLAR and THEODORA OOMS**

*Young unwed fathers: research review, policy dilemmas and options. 2 vols.*

Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, 1987. \$38.95. NTIS order no. PB88-200910/CBG

This report, prepared for DHHS, reviews and analyzes a variety of data on young unwed fathers up to age 25, and considers policy issues regarding paternity establishment, child support, AFDC programs, job training and employment programs, and teen pregnancy and parenting programs. The main conclusion brought forth here is that unwed fathers should be responsible for their children and should be legally required to establish paternity and provide support. Volume 1 comprises the summary report; volume 2 reprints papers commissioned for the study -- both volumes are bound together. Appendices include discussions of child support and welfare issues and program/evaluation summaries of the Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Projects.

**FOSTER, SALLIE**

*The one girl in ten: a self portrait of the teen-age mother*

Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America, 1988. 159p. \$10.95. ISBN 0-87868-343-7

One girl in ten will become pregnant before she is 18, and two-thirds carry to term. Based on interviews with 126 young mothers whose first births ranged from 6 weeks to 6 years of age, this volume represents the point-of-view of the young women and their feelings: the shock of discovering they were pregnant, decisions about keeping the child, attitudes toward abortion and adoption, age at first sexual intercourse, attitude towards school and advice to others. The concluding section of this book stresses that parents teach responsibility and educators teach courses on human sexuality.

**ROBINSON, BRYAN E.**

*Teenage fathers*

Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1988. 173p. \$25.00. ISBN 0-669-14586-6

Teen fathers have typically been ignored, treated negatively or misunderstood in most professional literature on adolescent pregnancy. This study combines client interviews, literature reviews and evaluations of support programs to provide a more comprehensive picture of teen fathers than is usually available. Stereotypes about teen fathers are discussed in terms of their impact on real families and situations and on service provision; practical information is offered for overcoming professional bias against them, establishing support and counseling services, and evaluating intervention and prevention programs. Resource lists include bibliographies for teens and lay and professional adults, organizations, professional journals and newsletters, audiovisuals, and programs for teen fathers.

**SMOLLAR, JACQUELINE and THEODORA OOMS**

*Young unwed fathers: research review, policy dilemmas and options. Summary report*

Rockville, MD: Shared Resource Center, 1988. 106p. \$5.00.

Major findings of a collaborative study by Catholic University of America's Family Impact Seminar and Youth Research Center and DHHS' Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation on unwed teen fathers are presented. Questions addressed include the current state of knowledge about teen fathers' situations needs and behavior; their legal rights and responsibilities, and how these relate to those of their

families, their babies and their female partners; how programs and policies have (and have not) dealt with teen fathers, and why this population has been relatively neglected; and what policy and program options might encourage greater paternal involvement by teen fathers.

## **PREGNANCY**

**DASH, LEON**

*When children want children: the urban crisis of teenage childbearing*  
New York: William Morrow, 1989. 270p. \$18.95. ISBN 0-668-06957-6

Based on a series of investigative articles written for the Washington Post, this in-depth study of the lives of young black teenage parents in the Washington, DC area explores the complex connections between increasing lower ages of childbearing and self-perpetuating cycles of poverty. Assumptions about race, class, the use of sex as power, childbearing motivations and intergenerational patterns of adolescent pregnancy are closely examined and rethought through the detailed stories of teen parents and their families, who speak frankly about the shortcomings of education and social services and reveal the reasons why many poor urban teenagers actually want to have children.

**HENSHAW, STANLEY et al.**

*Teenage pregnancy in the United States: the scope of the problem and state responses*  
New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1989. 72p. \$16.50. ISBN 0-9399253-12-7

This monograph brings together two recent studies on teenage pregnancy in the United States: "Patterns and trends in teenage abortion and pregnancy," and "State teenage pregnancy initiatives in the 1980s, an assessment." An appendix of state initiatives is included. The book is filled with statistical data from 1972-1985 covering all aspects of the problem. Many of the tables have age break-downs. This is a very complete analysis of teenage pregnancy in the United States.

**McCUEN, GARY E.**

*Children having children: global perspectives on teenage pregnancy*  
Hudson, WI: Gary E. McCuen Publications, 1988. 210p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-86596-064-X

The complex issues that surround teen pregnancy are used to teach critical thinking skills to high school-level readers. Essays from conservative and liberal viewpoints discuss differences in teen pregnancy rates in the U.S. and abroad, prevention efforts (including sex education, school-based clinics, and contraceptive advertising), pregnancy among black teens, whether individuals or society is "to blame," and more; a detailed look at various opinions on the Alan Guttmacher Institute's "Euroteen" study is also provided. Throughout the text, exercises offer students the chance to identify authors' perspectives and biases and to evaluate the validity of their arguments.

**UNITED NATIONS. DEPT. OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

*Adolescent reproductive behaviour: evidence from developed countries. Vol. 1*  
New York: United Nations, 1988. 178p. \$22.00. ISBN 92-1-151173-9. UN sales no. E.88.XIII.8; ST/ESA/SER.A/109.

Detailed statistical data for adolescent fertility and its proximate determinates are presented for 31 developed countries. Topics include fertility and pregnancy rates, births, abortion, commencement and frequency of sexual intercourse, marriage and cohabitation, contraceptive use, and more. Some major findings of this report include the fact that, by age 19, two-thirds of unmarried American teens have had intercourse, and that sexually active American teens are half as likely as their European counterparts to use contraception.

**VECCHIOLA, FRANCINE and PENELOPE L. MAZA**

*Pregnant and parenting adolescents: a study of services*  
Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America, 1989. 51p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-87868-288-0

This presents the results of a survey of 121 Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) public and voluntary

member agencies who are providers of adolescent pregnancy services. The intent was to determine the populations served, services provided, and funding. Comparisons were made with a similar survey undertaken in 1969. It was found that populations were younger in the current survey; few males were served; adoption services had declined by one-third since 1969; collaborating agencies were important in providing family planning, health and job training services; and federal programs played a strong role in caring for female adolescents and their babies.

## **PREGNANCY AND PARENTING BOOKS FOR TEENS**

**BRINKLEY, GINNY and SHERRY SAMPSON**

*Young and pregnant : a book for you*

Jacksonville, FL: Pink, Inc!, 1989. 78p. \$2.50. ISBN 0-9622585-0-4

Diet, exercise, myths, normal and abnormal body changes, birth preparation, birth and adoption are addressed. The last section of the book is devoted to birth control methods to prevent further unwanted pregnancies. This is a very supportive book includes clear hand illustration.

**BROWN, FERN G.**

*Teen guide to caring for your unborn baby*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1989. 62p. \$11.90. ISBN 0-531-10668-3

An easy-to-read book covering the need for prenatal care, development of the fetus, and preparation for the baby's arrival. Included are nice photographs and a glossary of terms. This is written in a warm and reassuring tone.

**BROWN, FERN G.**

*Teen guide to childbirth*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1988. 62p. \$11.90. ISBN 0-531-10573-3

Pregnancy, labor and birth are explained for the pregnant teenage or low-literacy reader. An easy-to-read text discusses choosing a birthing site and attendant, various "prepared childbirth" techniques (including Lamaze, Bradley, Leboyer and others), signs and stages of labor, caesarean and vaginal birth, recovery, and postpartum physical and emotional changes. The text is lavishly illustrated with photographs and drawings; a glossary explains medical terms.

**HUGHES, TRACY**

*Everything you need to know about teen pregnancy*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1988. 64p. \$11.95. ISBN 0-8239-0810-0

This book for young readers discusses teen pregnancy and its possible resolutions in a clear, easy-to-read style. Written for pregnant teens, basic information about reproduction is combined with an explanation of the decisions a pregnant girl must make as to whether motherhood is right for her; prenatal care and preparing for parenthood, adoption and abortion are all discussed as possible choices. Contraceptive methods are also described. Photographs and drawings illustrate the text; a bibliography, list of resource organizations and glossary of reproductive health terms are included.

**MINOR, NANCY and PATRICIA BRADLEY**

*Coping with school age motherhood*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1988. 176p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-0923-9

A collection of personal vignettes from the authors' experiences at an educational home in the School Age Mother Program. Each of these experiences relates the strains caused by the pregnancy. These range from personal, familial and financial, to questions about personal goals.

**PENNETTI, MICHAEL**

*Coping with school age fatherhood*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1988. 132p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-0824-0

This is a supportive book written for those young adolescent fathers who try to raise their families. A concluding section discusses self-help programs.

**SCHNELL, BARRY T.**

*The teenage parent's child support guide*

Yorklyn, DE: Advocacy Center for Child Support, 1988. 135p. \$14.95. ISBN 0910599-26-2

This book for teen parents offers step-by-step advice on maneuvering through the legal system in order to obtain child support benefits to which they may be entitled. Practical advice is offered on myriad topics, such as: applying for social services (e.g., AFDC, food stamps, Medicaid, WIC, etc.) and dealing with agencies; child support and custody; emancipation; establishing/acknowledging paternity; preparing for court; staying in school/job training; protecting legal rights; developing support networks, and more. An easily-read text and varied format facilitate retention of the material.

**SILVERSTEIN, HERMA**

*Teen guide to single parenting*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1989. 62p. \$11.90. ISBN 0-531-10669-1

This is another of the "Teen guide" series. It is easy to read and well illustrated with photographs. Contents include chapters on support systems, parenting tips, your baby from 6 months to 15 months, and from 15 months to 2 years. The author's approach is practical, warm and folksy in tone.

**SILVERSTEIN, HERMA**

*Teenage and pregnant: what you can do*

Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Julian Messner, 1988. 154p. \$11.98. ISBN 0-671-65221-4

A pregnant teenager has three choices: abortion, adoption and early motherhood. By addressing all the options, an informed decision can be made. The book does not preach, is not judgmental, and deals with the teenager's rights, prenatal care, the birth process, contraception, venereal diseases and parenthood. Interviews with other teenagers who have been in the same situation are included, as are lists of organizations and agencies pregnant teens can contact for help.

## **PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

**DRYFOOS, JOY G.**

*Putting the boys in the picture: a review of programs to promote sexual responsibility among young males*  
Santa Cruz, CA: Network Publications, 1988. 108p. \$19.95. ISBN 0-941816-55-9

An extensive survey of existing adolescent male involvement programs and services in the U.S. is presented, and model programs for making contraception and AIDS prevention information available to teenage boys are examined. Program reviews are preceded by a literature review, Census data on young males, data on sexual knowledge and activity within this age group, and statistics on teen fathers. A bibliography is included.

**LINDSAY, JEANNE WARREN and SHARON RODINE**

*Teen pregnancy challenge: Book 1 – Strategies for change. Book 2 – Programs for kids*  
Buena Park, CA: Morning Glory Press, 1989. \$34.95 (2 vol set). ISBN 0-930934-40-7

This two-volume set is written for people who are responsible for developing teen pregnancy prevention programs. Book One is a guide for planning, developing, evaluating and marketing programs. Book Two includes examples of pregnancy-prevention and parenting programs offered throughout the country which can serve as models in other communities.

## **SEXUALITY INFORMATION FOR TEENS**

**HEIN, KAREN and THERESA JOY DIGERONIMO**

*AIDS: trading fears for facts*

Mount Vernon, NY: Consumer Reports Books, 1989. 196p. \$3.95. ISBN 0-89043-269-4

This straightforward comprehensive paperback book is coauthored by the director of an adolescent AIDS program and an author of young adult books. It is written at an eighth-grade reading level, and all difficult words are spelled phonetically. The subject is treated honestly, addressing dangers of transmission of the virus through sex (vaginal, oral, and anal sex between men and women) and use of drugs. Designed to teach teens how AIDS can and can't be contracted, measures to be taken for protection, testing, and where to go for help, the book includes illustrations, photographs, a resource guide and regional AIDS hotlines numbers as well as service agencies.

**JOHNSON, ERIC W.**

*Love and sex in plain language.* 4th rev. ed.

New York: Bantam Books, 1988. 207p. \$3.95. ISBN 0-553-27473-2

This book for teen readers discusses many aspects of love, sex and relationships in an honest, straightforward manner. Topics include reproductive physiology, sexual intercourse, pregnancy and birth, masturbation, homosexuality, contraception, STDs (including AIDS), sex as a part of human relationships, and many other subjects that young readers may hesitate to ask about. Self-esteem, consideration, responsibility, information and other such values are emphasized throughout the text as key elements necessary to fulfilling relationships.

**KURLAND, MORTON L.**

*Coping with AIDS: facts and fears*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1988. 210p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-0779-1

Addressed primarily to adolescents, this popular-style book describes the disease in global terms and goes on to discuss how it can be prevented and hopefully cured, some day. A list of crisis centers around the U.S. is useful.

**MAHONEY, ELLEN VOELCKERS**

*Now you've got your period*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1988. 101p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-0792-9

Menstruation, reproduction and the physical and emotional changes brought about by puberty are explained for young girls. Drawings illustrate an easily-read text that covers topics such as what to expect with a first period; the wide range of variation that can occur between normal individuals as they mature; how periods affect feelings and moods; different types of sanitary protection; controlling premenstrual discomfort; general hygiene and nutrition; and the importance of pelvic exams for reproductive health.

**MARZOLLO, JEAN**

*Getting your period: a book about menstruation*

New York: Dial Books, 1989. 99p. \$6.95. ISBN 0-8037-0356-2

The physical and emotional changes of puberty are explained for young women. Reproductive physiology and the menstrual cycle are described through an easy-to-read text and drawings; personal hygiene is discussed, and changes in feelings and relationships are considered.

**NOURSE, ALAN E.**

*Teen guide to birth control*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1988. 62p. \$11.90. ISBN 0-531-10625-X

Basic information on reproductive physiology and contraception is explained for adolescent readers in a

forthright, nonjudgmental manner. Topics discussed include the proper use, pros and cons of barrier methods, OCs, and abstinence, as well as other methods less appropriate for teens, such as IUDs, sterilization, withdrawal, NFP, and experimental methods. Abortion is also covered. A glossary of reproductive health terms is included.

**NOURSE, ALAN E.**

*Teen guide to safe sex*

New York: Franklin Watts, 1988. 62p. \$11.90. ISBN 0-531-10592-X

Facts about STDs and how to avoid them are described for young readers. The ways in which STDs spread, signs and symptoms, and treatments (or lack thereof), and possible complications are discussed for syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, herpes, AIDS, trichomonas, genital warts, hepatitis B, and more. Prevention techniques such as abstinence from sex and IV drugs and the use of condoms and spermicides for sexually active people are covered. Drawings, photographs and a glossary complement the text.

**SHUKER-HAINES, FRANCES**

*Everything you need to know about date rape*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1989. 64p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-1075-X

Written in simple language, this book addresses an often hidden subject, acquaintance rape. It discusses all aspects of the subject from an explanation of the term rape, to feelings, methods of self-protection, consideration of men as victims, and the need for support.

## **PUBLISHERS**

Advocacy Center for Child Support, PO Box 276, Yorklyn, DE 19736

Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003

Bantam Books, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10103

Child Welfare League of America, CN 94, 300 Raritan Center Parkway, Edison, NJ 08818

Consumer Report Books, 110 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017

Continuum Publishing Co., 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Dial Books, 2 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016

Fireside Books/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10020

Franklin Watts, 387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016

Harper and Row, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022

Henry Holt and Company, 115 West 18th Street, New York, NY 10011

Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173

Gary E. McCuen Publications, Inc., 411 Mallalieu Drive, Hudson, WI 54016

Julian Messner/Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020

Morning Glory Press, 6595 San Haroldo Way, Buena Park CA, 90626

William Morrow and Co., 105 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016

National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161

Network Publications, ETR Associates, PO Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830

Newmarket Press/Newmarket Publishing, PO Box 603, South Windsor, CT 06074

Pink Inc!, PO Box 866, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233

Rosen Publishing Group, 29 East 21st Street, New York, NY 10010

Shared Resource Center, PO Box 2309, Rockville, MD 20852

United Nations Publications, United Nations, Room DC2-853, New York, NY 10017

University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720

## **ARTICLES AND REPORTS**

### **ABORTION**

CAMPBELL, NANCY B. et al.

**Abortion in adolescence**

*Adolescence*, Winter 1988, 23(92), 813-823

Psychological traits of women who had abortions as adolescents and those who aborted as adults are studied. Analyses of post-abortion psychological outcomes and coping mechanisms reveal that there are significant psychological differences between these age groups. These differences may be a result of the combination of preexisting traits and the abortion itself; the unwanted pregnancy and abortion may themselves be symptoms of psychological problems and not the cause. [8996]

### **CONTRACEPTION**

BALASSONE, MARY LOU

**Return for follow-up care and contraceptive continuation among adolescents**

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, July 1989, 4(3), 356-370

A 50% nonreturn rate among adolescents has been noted by family planning service providers. These young women are likely to discontinue their use of contraceptives and thus be at risk of an unintended pregnancy. Compared to those who do return for follow-up care, those least likely to return were those who had a sexually transmitted disease, irregular menstrual periods, a Pap smear over a year old, reported more general health problems, needed additional tests, and had waited longer since first coitus to obtain birth control. [9300]

BUCHTA, RICHARD M.

**Attitudes of adolescents and parents of adolescents concerning condom advertisements on television**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1989, 10(3), 220-223

Between March and June 1987, 108 parents of adolescents, 100 adolescent females, and 90 adolescent males filled out a questionnaire asking about their opinions of condom advertising on television. 83% of the parents, 89% of the adolescent females, and 92% of adolescent males approved such advertisements. [9167]

DURANT, ROBERT H. and JOE M. SANDERS

**Sexual behavior and contraceptive risk taking among sexually active adolescent females**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1989, 10(1), 1-9

The relationship between various social, developmental and behavioral variables and contraceptive risk taking by sexually active teen women is studied in terms of a conceptual model. Sexual age, dating age, postmenarchial age, and coital frequency are some of the factors compared between whites and blacks. [8945]

HIRSCH, MARILYN B. et al.

**The effect of sexual behavior and a pregnancy on contraceptive method switching among black female teens**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1989, 10(4), 289-294

Little is known about determinants of contraceptive method switching. Using retrospective information from the sexual calendars of black female teens who attended a reproductive health clinic, determinants of method switching in four areas were investigated. Associations between switching and changes in frequency of intercourse, sexual abstinence, and pregnancy were found. It is suggested that abstinence may have a different role in switching from type of method. Counselors need to emphasize the importance of method continuation. [9256]

KIRBY, DOUGLAS et al.

A direct mailing to teenage males about condom use: its impact on knowledge, attitudes and behavior  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1989, 21(1), 12-18

In 1987, a letter, pamphlet and order form for free mail-order condoms were sent to a sample group of males ages 16-17. An experimental design was used to measure the impact of the mailing on teens' knowledge, attitudes and behavior. Results from telephone follow-ups reveal that levels of knowledge about STDs, pregnancy and contraceptives rose significantly, and that many teens who ordered condoms through the mail did so prior to first intercourse; implications for intervention are discussed.

[8938]

RICKERT, VAUGHN I. et al.

Adolescents and AIDS: female's attitudes and behaviors toward condom purchase and use  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July, 1989 10(4), 313-316

Condom use has been advocated as a method to prevent HIV transmission. Although condoms are not uniformly popular with adolescent males, adolescent females' beliefs about condom use are unclear. In this study 99 females between 12 and 19 years of age (50 black and 49 white) who attended a comprehensive adolescent health clinic were surveyed. The respondents were from low-to-middle socioeconomic backgrounds and 85% were sexually active. A forty-one item survey focused on four areas: comfort or embarrassment with menses, basic knowledge of AIDS, comfort discussing contraception with partner and risk of contracting AIDS. The findings were statistically analyzed, with the conclusion that although adolescent females have awareness about AIDS, their behavior remains unchanged.

[9235]

SMITH, KATHERINE W. et al.

The influence of oral contraceptives in hormonal and metabolic homeostasis in young adults  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1988, 9(6), 488-490

To evaluate the effects of OCs on metabolic and endocrine functions in teens, Norinyl 1/50 was given to 46 girls ages 12-17. Sampling was repeated at 5 and 12 months of therapy. No significant changes in metabolic functions or hormone levels (glucose, insulin, glucagon, growth hormone, LH, FSH, thyroid-stimulating prolactin, gluconeogenic substrates, total lipids, and cholesterol) were observed.

[8816]

STRASSBERG, DONALD L. and JOHN M. MAHONEY

Correlates of the contraceptive behavior of adolescents/young adults  
*Journal of Sex Research*, November 1988, 25(4), 531-536

The authors studied the hypothesis that the use of effective contraception by teens and young adults is positively related to sexual guilt and the number of known cases of unwanted pregnancy of which subjects are directly aware. Analyses of data from 147 college students ages 18-19 revealed that contraceptive behavior was significantly associated with sexual guilt, and not the number of known pregnancies in others. Implications are discussed.

[8901]

## ETHNIC GROUPS

### Asians

YOSHIMURA, G. JOJI and GLORIA SAITO CHAO

Asian youth and AIDS

*Family Life Educator*, Fall 1989, 8(1), 12-14

The experience of the Asian youth is examined in the context of Asian family and culture. Attitudes towards sexuality, homosexuality, homophobia, illness, and death are considered. In San Francisco the percentage of AIDS in the Asian community increased over 64% in 1988 from 1987. Asian adolescent sexuality education and prevention programs are necessary and should include peer groups and counseling, as well as involve parents.

[9285]

## **Blacks**

**BANKS, IVAN W. and PATRICIA I. WILSON**

Appropriate sex education for black teens

*Adolescence*, Spring 1989, 24(93), 233-245

The purpose of this year-long study was twofold: 1) to study black teens' perceptions of major family relationships in an effort to identify family member(s) who had the potential for encouraging greater contraceptive responsibility and influence teens' decisions about being or becoming sexually active; 2) to study dating and sexual behavior, attitudes towards contraception, and sources of information, in an effort to identify more specific sex education needs of black teens. [9250]

**LINDER, CHARLES, et al.**

The influence of oral contraceptives and habitual physical activity on serum lipids in Black adolescent and young women

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1989, 10(14), 275-282

The effects of oral contraceptive use and habitual physical activity on serum cholesterol and lipoproteins were studied in 37 black females ages 16-28 over a 3-month period. Subjects in the active-norethindrone group had lower T Chol to HDL ratios than those taking norgestrel. The nonactive norgestrel group had a continuous increase in their T Chol to HDL ratio over the 3-month period. These effects should be considered when counseling sexually active teenagers and when recommending an oral contraceptive. [9229]

**MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM**

Adolescent males' pregnancy resolution preferences and family formation intentions: does family background make a difference for blacks and whites?

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, April 1989, 4(2), 214-237

This study focuses on adolescent black males and examines the subcultural interpretations of racial patterns related to pregnancy resolution and family formation issues. Analysis was based on survey data of 298 black and white male high school students in a metropolitan midwestern city. Results suggest that black and white had similar views, on average, however blacks from family backgrounds represented by low parental education may be more inclined to prefer an arrangement where they live with their child than would blacks from better-educated backgrounds. [9290]

**NIX, LULU MAE et al.**

A focus study group of sexually active black male teenagers

*Adolescence*, Fall 1988, 32(91), 741-751

This description of a focus study group conducted by Temple University presents findings from sessions held with a group of sexually active black teen males, including excerpts from session transcripts. Also included are characteristics of the participants and a summary of the services they requested from a model teen pregnancy prevention and care program. [8852]

**SCOTT, CLARISSA S. et al.**

Black adolescents' emotional response to menarche

*Journal of the National Medical Association*, March 1989, 81(3), 285-290

Recent research has suggested that cultural attitudes influence females' reactions to menarche. To determine whether or not black American experience in this area is similar to white American experience, questions and measures previously used in a white sample were replicated in a group of black adolescents. Blacks indicated greater negative feelings than whites, and the black perception of menarche seems to be more negative than positive. Several possible explanations for these findings are offered. [9053]

## Hispanics

FENNELLY, KATHERINE et al.

The cross-cultural study of fertility among Hispanic adolescents in the Americas

*Studies in Family Planning*, March/April 1989, 20(2), 96-101

Various definitions of marriage are examined in order to compare nonmarital fertility among Hispanic teens in the Americas. Data include distributions of legal marriages and consensual unions among teens in Latin America, proportions of Latin American teens who have borne a child by categories of marriage and consensual unions, marital distributions among Hispanic teens in the U.S., and fertility by marital status for young U.S. Hispanics. [9113]

## Blacks and Hispanic:

HENDRICKS, LEO E.

Outreach with teenage fathers: a preliminary report on three ethnic groups

*Adolescence*, Fall 1988, 32(91), 711-720

Preliminary data on suggestions for reaching white, black and Hispanic unmarried teen fathers are presented. Reaching out to these young fathers may be complicated because their needs vary within and across their cultures; the data suggest that these fathers need diverse information, practical help and counseling. [8861]

SCOTT, CLARISSA S. et al.

Hispanic and black American adolescents' beliefs relating to sexuality and contraception

*Adolescence*, Fall 1988, 23(91), 667-688

Knowledge and beliefs about sexuality and contraception were studied in black and Hispanic inner-city teens. Hispanic males were the most knowledgeable, Hispanic females the least, and black males and females were intermediate. A cultural basis for the difference between Hispanic male and female scores is suggested and the need for culturally appropriate sexuality education is discussed. [8853]

## KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICE (KAP)

NEWCOMER, SUSAN and J. RICHARD UDRY

Adolescents' honesty in a survey of sexual behavior

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, 1988, 3(3/4), 419-423

Adolescents' reports of whether they told the truth about having had intercourse when answering a 2-years prior survey of sexual behavior are used to examine the correlates of such behavior. 7% of the teens said they did not tell the truth at Time 1; another substantial proportion seem to be unclear about what they said and, perhaps, about the timing of their first intercourse. Implications of these findings for survey researchers are discussed. [8991]

SELTZER, VICKI L., JILL RABIN and FRED BENJAMIN

Teenagers' awareness of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and impact on their sexual behavior

*Obstetrics and Gynecology*, July 1989, 74(1), 55-58

One hundred female teenagers attending a teenage pregnancy program were studied to determine the extent of their awareness about AIDS and the impact of such knowledge on their sexual behavior. Ninety-eight knew that AIDS is a disease, 45 knew it is fatal, and all knew it can be transmitted by sexual intercourse. Although the results showed that awareness had changed sexual practices, the study concludes that much more work is needed for furthering specific areas of education such as multiple-partner relationships, the importance of condom use in AIDS prevention and the need for obtaining more information about sexual partners. [9251]

SONENSTEIN, FREYA L., JOSEPH H. PLECK and LEIGHTON C. KU  
Sexual activity, condom use and AIDS awareness among adolescent males  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1989, 21(4), 152-158

New data from the 1988 National Survey of Adolescent Males indicate that 60% of never married young men ages 15-19 are sexually active. Among 17- to 19-year-old males living in metropolitan areas, the rate of sexual activity reported in 1988 was 15% higher than that reported in 1979. This increase encompasses a rise of 23% among black males and 13% among non-black males. Among both black and non-black youths aged 17-19 living in metropolitan areas rates of condom use at last intercourse more than doubled between 1979 and 1988. The young men in the sample were knowledgeable about HIV transmission and did not think condom use too much trouble. [9252]

VAZ, ROSALIND M. et al.  
Testicular cancer: adolescent knowledge and attitudes  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1988, 9(6), 474-479

1,364 young teen males were surveyed about their knowledge of and attitudes toward testicular cancer (TC). Although 28% had heard of TC, none knew how to perform a testicular self-examination. Data revealed that teens were afraid of getting TC, were unsure about whether it can be self-diagnosed, and did not know whether recovery is more likely with early diagnosis. Black teens were less knowledgeable about and more fearful of getting TC than white teens. [8836]

#### PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION

ALEXANDER, ELIZABETH  
Counseling teenagers about sex  
*Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, August 1989, 23(8), 26-36

Guidelines are given to parents and physicians for talking with adolescents about sex. Responding to young people's questions and helping them become sexually responsible adults are suggested goals of the counseling.  
(Order from: Hospital Publications, 500 Plaza Drive, Secaucus, NJ 07094.)

FINGERMAN, KAREN LEE  
Sex and the working mother: adolescent sexuality, sex role-typing and family background  
*Adolescence*, Spring 1989, 24(93), 1-18

The relationship between family background, sexual behavior, and sex role typing was examined in 111 students at a New England Preparatory school using verbal recall, self-report, and background information. Mother's profession was the best correlate of adolescent sexual behavior. Theoretical reasons for the conclusions are discussed. [9255]

FISHER, TERRI  
An extension of the findings of Moore, Peterson and Furstenberg (1986) regarding family sexual communication and adolescent sexual behavior  
*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, August 1989, 51(3), 637-639

After reanalyzing her research in view of the 1986 findings, Fischer concludes that previous claims about the benefits of family communication regarding sexuality need to be reassessed, taking into account parental attitudes, the adolescent's gender and the source of the reporting. [9346]

MILLER, BRENT C. and C. RAYMOND BINGHAM  
Family configuration in relation to the sexual behavior of female adolescents  
*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, May 1989, 51(2), 499-506

Unlike studies that are community based, this study is based on a national sample of women 15-19 years

old. The results, however, replicate smaller community-based studies that conclude teenage women who have been raised by a single parent are more likely to have nonmarital sexual intercourse than their peers from intact marriages. However, age, race, social class, and religion are also factors. When all the variables are analyzed, the effect of parents' marital status on daughters' sexual status is only marginally significant. [9298]

MONTAUK, SUSAN L. and MARK E. CLASEN

Sex education in primary care: infancy to puberty

*Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, January 1989, 23(1), 22-36

Both parents and children often need help in coping with issues related to sexuality. Developmental and educational guidelines on counseling parents during health service visits are offered. (Order from: Hospital Publications, 500 Plaza Drive, Secaucus, NJ 07094.)

TUCKER, SANDRA K.

Adolescent patterns of communication about sexually related topics

*Adolescence*, Summer 1989, 24(94), 269-278

A sample of 179 black females, representing 53 family units provided data for examining familial patterns in the amount of information received about menstrual cycle, sex, and contraception among adolescent daughters, mothers, and grandmothers. Mothers were found to be the main source of information, suggesting their importance as sexuality educators. Therefore, the importance of mothers having correct information about reproductive health is critical. [9291]

VALENTICH, MARY and JAMES GRIPTON

Teaching children about AIDS

*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Summer 1989, 15(2), 92-102

Parents, as sex educators of their children, often face problems communicating effectively. This article outlines a program for teaching parents how to know their children as sexual persons, anticipate questions, and initiate conversations about sexuality and AIDS. [9299]

## PARENTING

CLEWELL, BEATRIZ CHU, J. BROOKS-GUNN, and APRIL A. BENASICH

Evaluating child-related outcomes of teenage parenting programs

*Family Relations*, April 1989, 32(2), 201-209

This article describes child-focused interventions that are part of teen pregnancy programs. They were evaluated, utilizing evaluations (experimental or quasi-experimental design) that include an assessment of child-related outcomes. For a true assessment of the effectiveness of parenting education programs, outcome measures must be utilized that assess the efficacy of the treatment on the child's behavioral, social, intellectual, or physical development. Although some evaluative studies have done this, others have not. Those who design teen parenting programs may find it useful to turn to the developmental literature to measure child functioning more reliably and link program goals with specific outcomes. [9221]

DEGENHART-LESKOSKY, SUZANNE M.

Health education needs of adolescent and nonadolescent mothers

*JOGN Nursing*, May/June 1989, 18(3), 238-244

A two-group comparative design compared the perceived needs of 22 adolescents and 30 nonadolescent mothers regarding information on self-care and infant care. Adolescent mothers reported a greater perceived need for information on infant medical care than did nonadolescent mothers. Younger mothers also had higher informational need scores on psychological and infant physical care parameters. [9174]

**DORMIRE, SHARON L., SARAH S. STRAUSS, and BERNADINE A. CLARKE**  
Social support and adaptation to the parent role in the first-time adolescent mother  
*JOGN Nursing*, July/August 1989, 18(4), 327-337

This study examines the social support and parent-role adaptation in first-time adolescent mothers in the early postpartum period. To assess adaptation, the interactions between mother and infant pairs were observed to explore parent-infant reciprocity during interaction. The perceived stress of the mothers was also examined. The findings suggest that social support is related to the adaptation process by diminishing stress and fostering reciprocity. [9219]

**HARDY, JANET B. et al.**  
Fathers of children born to young urban mothers  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1989, 21(4), 159-163, 187

Fathers of babies born to a sample of urban mothers younger than 18 at delivery ranged in age from 14 to 50 and were, on average, 2 to 4 years older than the mothers. Many were not married to the child's mother and did not have the skills needed for a stable relationship. The uniqueness of this study is that it looks at all men, not just adolescents who have fathered children. The study, which also includes a comparison of blacks and whites, concluded that few fathers lived with their children, contact with them was less than desirable although many contributed to the child's maintenance. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies is stressed in the concluding paragraphs. [9258]

**MAYFIELD-BROWN, LORRAINE**  
Family status of low-income adolescent mothers  
*Journal of Adolescent Research*, April 1989, 4(2), 202-213

Family supports are essential for low-income mothers, particularly if they are planning to continue their education and prepare for employment. In this study of 3,832 young women two results emerge: the event of becoming a mother during her school years creates an abrupt change in status for the young woman to that of adult, and the variation in that status transition and family supports is influenced by both race and age. White mothers are more likely than black to choose early marriage, while black women continue to receive family support. [9301]

**NEIFERT, MARIANNE et al.**  
Factors influencing breast-feeding among adolescents  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1988, 9(6), 470-473

Preferences about breastfeeding were studied in 244 teen mothers. None of the variables studied (maternal age, ethnic group, education level, involvement of baby's father, timing of breastfeeding decision, intended duration, age at which formula was started or availability of maternal support) could predict the duration of breastfeeding. Implications for education and support for breastfeeding teen mothers are considered. [8904]

**POLIT, DENISE F.**  
Effects of a comprehensive program for teenage parents: five years after project redirection  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1989, 21(4), 164-169, 187

A fifth-year follow up of teenage mothers who had enrolled in Project Redirection, a comprehensive program of services for pregnant and parenting teenagers, revealed many long-term benefits of the program. Administered when the mothers were, on average, 22 years old, it was found that program participants had better employment records, higher earnings, and lower rates of welfare than did a comparison group. Also, their scores on parenting were higher. Differences in fertility in the two groups of mothers were also noted. [9302]

ROSENWALD, PRISCILLA and GWEN PORTER

Wee Care: reaching teenage mothers and changing their lives

*Children Today*, May/June 1989, 18(3), 28-30

This article describes the staffing, content and success of the Wee Care parenting program in Philadelphia. In an attempt to reach males, several male groups were started for teenage fathers. These have been less successful than the programs established for teenage mothers, and have tended to reinforce stereotypical reasons for concerns about seeing yet another generation of teenage parents. Further attention needs to be given to the disadvantaged young males who perpetuate the teenage parenting. [9304]

SLAP, GAIL B. and J. SANFORD SCHWARTZ

Risk factors for low birth weight adolescent mothers

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1989, 10(4), 267-274

Medical records of mothers under 20 years of age who delivered infants weighing 2500g or less (n=112) and 2500g or more (n=465) were reviewed to identify factors associated with low birth weight. The model used clarifies the factors associated with adolescent low birth weight and suggests that intervention efforts should focus on early pregnancy identification and regular prenatal care. [9245]

## PREGNANCY AND CHILDBEARING

ADAMS, GINA, SHARON ADAMS-TAYLOR, and KAREN PITMAN

Adolescent pregnancy and parenthood: a review of the problem, solutions, and resources

*Family Relations*, April 1989, 38(2), 223-229

This reviews of the problems of early childbearing discusses the most common misconceptions about the issue, major concerns, and possible solutions. Information is also provided on a number of sources that could be useful to professionals and parents. [9220]

DAVIS, RICHARD A.

Teenage pregnancy: a theoretical analysis of a social problem

*Adolescence*, Spring 1989, 24(93), 19-28

A typology is developed that allows divergent approaches to the problem of teenage pregnancy to be synthesized into three broad categories: social disorganizational, social definitional and social organizational. Through further analyses the author concludes that: there is little room for optimism about the piecemeal solutions to teenage pregnancy offered by either the social disorganizational or the social definitional approaches; it is unlikely that the holistic solution will be adopted soon; the problem will be with us for some time to come, and the best we can do is to treat the symptoms. [9257]

GORDON, R.R. and R. SUTHERLAND

Maternal age, illegitimacy, and postneonatal mortality

*British Medical Journal*, September 24, 1988, 297(6651), 774

Postneonatal mortality is compared for legitimate and illegitimate infants in Britain for 1975-85. Both legitimate and illegitimate infants of mothers under age 20 had similar mortality rates; among older mothers, illegitimate infants had a lower chance of survival than legitimate infants. [8837]

GOULD, JEFFREY B., MARY OSTREM and BEKY DAVEY

Analyzing teenage births by school district

*Family Planning Perspectives*, May/June 1989, 21(3), 131-133

Since schools are involved in efforts to discourage teenage pregnancy and to assist students who become pregnant, the analysis of pregnancy-related events by school district could be more important for program planning than the county or large metropolitan district data. The technique for such analysis is described using teenage births only because information on teenage abortions among teenagers was not available to

the writers.

[9176]

HAIEK, LAURA and SALLY ANN LEDERMAN

The relationship between maternal weight for height and term birth weight in teens and adult women  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1989, 10(1), 16-22

Many factors may contribute to the high rates of low birth weight observed in most studies of teen pregnancy. This study examines the contribution of low prepregnancy weight and low gestational weight gain, both of which are more common in teens than adults. Data from 90 teen primiparae and 90 adult primiparae reveal that teen mothers tend to have smaller babies than older women, even if they have adequate weight gains during pregnancy. [8922]

HENSHAW, STANLEY K. and JENNIFER VAN VORT

Teenage abortion, birth and pregnancy statistics: an update  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, March/April 1989, 21(2), 85-88

National and state-level statistics on numbers of teen pregnancies and pregnancy outcomes are presented for 1985. Data are derived from the National Center for Health Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Alan Guttmacher Institute; figures are divided by age and race. [9033]

KONIAK-GRIFFIN, DEBORAH

Psychosocial and clinical variables in pregnant adolescents  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1989, 10(1), 23-29

There is substantial research about pregnant teens, but few studies focus on residents of maternity homes. This survey evaluates data about demographic and clinical characteristics, self-esteem, social support, and attachment to fetus in 90 women ages 14-19 residing in 2 maternity homes in Los Angeles. Implications for improved counseling and support in maternity homes are discussed. [8947]

KORENBROT, CAROL C. et al.

Birth weight outcomes in a teenage pregnancy case management project  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1989, 10(2), 97-104

While many comprehensive health care programs for pregnant teens are designed to improve the birth weight of their infants, few can provide statistical proof that they do so. Data on 411 mothers in a San Francisco-based Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Program (TAPP) suggest that this program has provided better health outcomes for the babies of teens who had case management that included continuous individual counseling and coordination of health, education, psychosocial and nutrition services. [9077]

MATSUHASHI, YUKO, et al.

Is repeat pregnancy in adolescents a "planned" affair?  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1989, 10(5), 409-412

Many repeat pregnancies among teenagers are intentional, according to this study, indicating that promoting contraceptive use alone is not an optimal strategy to prevent future pregnancies. The study did not discuss reasons for a girl wanting another child. [9345]

NATHANSON, CONSTANCE A. and YOUNG J. KIM

Components of change in adolescent fertility, 1971-1979  
*Demography*, February 1989, 26(1), 85-98

This paper disaggregates changes in teen fertility between 1971 and 1979 into 4 components: change in marriage patterns, nonmarital sex, pregnancies and birth. It also assesses quantitatively the relative contribution of each component to the change over time in 2 fertility outcomes: the probability of a nonmarital live birth and, given a live birth, the odds of its being nonmarital. [9034]

**TETI, DOUGLAS and MICHAEL E. LAMB**  
**Socioeconomic and marital outcomes of adolescent childbirth, and their co-occurrence**  
*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 1989, 51(1), 203-212

The present study focuses upon socioeconomic and marital outcomes associated with adolescent marriage, adolescent childbirth, and their co-occurrence in a group of 30- to 55-year-old white and black women. The poorest socioeconomic outcomes were associated with adolescent childbirth, regardless of the existence or timing of first marriage. Marital instability was associated with both adolescent marriage and childbirth, although more positive marital outcomes were experienced by women who married and had children in adolescence than by those who married and never had children. It is suggested that future research tackle the questions of need for security and sense of intimacy and their impact on both adolescent marriage and childbearing. [9303]

**WALLACE, HELEN M. and MIKKO VIENONEN**  
**Teenage pregnancy in Sweden and Finland**  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1989, 10(3), 231-236

By applying the experience of Sweden and Finland in the fields of family life education and family planning services, the United States might be able to reduce its teenage pregnancy rate. Sex education in the schools and open discussions of contraception are suggested agenda items for U.S. programming to reduce the number the pregnant teenagers. [9177]

**WEINMAN, MAXINE L. et al.**  
**Pregnant teens: differential pregnancy resolution and treatment implications**  
*Child Welfare*, January/February 1989, 68(1), 45-55

Profiles on 3 groups of pregnant teens in a comprehensive social service agency were identified: those who followed through with a parenting plan, those who carried out an adoption plan, and those who switched from an adoption plan to a parenting plan. Those who switched were identified as high risk in terms of health histories and psychosocial profiles. Implications for counseling are addressed. [8997]

**WEITZMAN, BETH C.**  
**Pregnancy and childbirth: risk factors for homelessness?**  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, July/August 1989, 21(4), 175-178

In a comparison of homeless families and families with housing, all receiving public assistance, it was found that pregnancy and recent birth correlated with becoming homeless. Having a baby before age 18 is a significant factor in homelessness, but family size is not. The study sought to identify precursors to rather than the influence of childbearing on homelessness. [8930]

## **PREGNANCY PROGRAMS**

**CARD, JOSEFINA J. and ROBERT TIMOTHY REAGAN**  
**Strategies for evaluating adolescent pregnancy programs**  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1989, 21(1), 27-30, 32

Because teen pregnancy has so many far-reaching negative consequences for the future lives of young people, many programs have been established to either prevent pregnancy or offer care to pregnant and parenting teens. However, in spite of the millions of dollars allocated to such projects, their consequences remain largely unknown. Adequate scientific evaluation of the impact of intervention programs is essential for the proper development and management of funding. Key concepts that must be considered when designing evaluations are summarized here. [8946]

**NELSON, BRENDA A.**

A comprehensive program for pregnant adolescents: parenting and prevention  
*Child Welfare*, January/February 1989, 68(1), 57-60

A Georgia teen pregnancy project is described. Beginning in 1981, as an effort to reduce mortality rates of high-risk infants, this project has grown steadily into a multiservice program with many approaches, yet all its services for help-resistant populations depend on an outreach, home-visiting initiative to establish useful relationships with its clients. [8995]

**PHILLIBER, SUSAN**

Evaluating your adolescent pregnancy program: how to get started  
*Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund*, September 1989. 19p.

There is acceptance in our society that we have a serious social and health problem with the growing number of teenage pregnancies. The author suggests that turfdom be put aside and existing programs be evaluated. Benchmarks for analysis are discussed and sample models illustrate the way a program should and should not be evaluated.

[Available from: Publications Department, Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001. \$4.50.]

### **PREGNANCY PREVENTION STRATEGIES**

**McANARNEY, ELIZABETH R. and WILLIAM R. HENDEE**

Adolescent pregnancy and its consequences  
*JAMA*, July 7, 1989, 262(1), 74-77

The consequences of childbearing for adolescent parents, their children and society are severe. Although the main topic of this article, pregnancy, is one consequence of sexual activity, other consequences, including STDs and AIDS, exist too. Prevention of sexual activity is difficult for many reasons, but the authors perceive physicians as being able to influence teenagers. Therefore they (physicians) must take leadership positions in the community in both educational and preventive services. Physicians are encouraged to become more knowledgeable about teen sexual activities and interests and to share this knowledge with patients and communities. [9261]

**McANARNEY, ELIZABETH, R. and WILLIAM R. HENDEE**

The prevention of adolescent pregnancy  
*JAMA*, July 7, 1989, 262(1), 78-82

Prevention of adolescent pregnancy is desired and is at best problematic. Prevention occurs on three levels: primary, secondary (included here are school-based clinics) and tertiary. Adolescents become biologically mature at an earlier age today than in past generations, and are still psychologically immature when they initiate sexual activity. Delayed initiation into sexual activity is the ideal solution, but, barring that, education, communication and contraception are needed. [9260]

**STAHLER, GERALD J., JOSEPH DUCETTE and DENNIS McBRIDE**

The evaluation component in adolescent pregnancy care projects: Is it adequate?  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, May/June 1989, 21(3), 123-126

In 1981, Congress enacted the Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA, Title XX of the Public Health Service) to fund innovative demonstration programs focusing on pregnancy, prevention programs and those to care for pregnant or parenting teens. This study reviewing the evaluation activities of 45 AFLA projects suggests that more needs to be done to improve the accountability of the AFLA programs and our knowledge of the effectiveness of those programs. [9175]

**WATSON, FREDERICK I. and MARGARET J. KELLY**  
Targeting the at-risk male: a strategy for adolescent pregnancy prevention  
*Journal of the National Medical Association*, April 1989, 81(4), 453-456

The importance of targeting males in teen pregnancy prevention programs is explored. A successful Virginia program for males that focuses on increasing self-esteem and sexuality awareness and educates young men on what it means to be an effective father is described. [9121]

## **PROFESSIONALS**

**CROMER, BARBARA A. et al.**  
Compliance with breast self-examination instruction in healthy adolescents  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1989, 10(2), 105-109

Compliance with breast self-examination (BSE) was assessed in 3 groups of outpatient teens at 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months after instruction. Although 87%, 59% and 71% of the groups reported some BSE, only 39%, 9% and 18%, respectively, performed it in correct timing with the menstrual cycle. Teens can effectively perform BSE, but their practice is erratic; therefore, when instruction in BSE is given, the information should be reinforced during follow-up visits. [9062]

**DIBLASIO, FREDERICK A.**  
Adolescent sexuality: promoting the search for hidden values  
*Child Welfare*, May/June 1989, 68(3), 331-337

Adolescent pregnancy and AIDS, and their implications for health risk, warrant a reexamination of professional values of child welfare workers toward adolescent sexuality. This article presents an exercise designed to assist practitioners in understanding the hidden values that influence intervention. [9171]

**KAPPELMAN, MURRAY M.**  
The pediatrician as physician, human sexuality educator, and counselor of young people and parents: a doctor speaks up  
*SIECUS Report*, January/February 1989, 17(3), 1-8, 16

The pediatrician is in a unique position to provide sexuality education and counseling to children, from infancy through adolescence, and their parents. This is a role that most patients expect physicians to fill along with other health care needs; however, most pediatricians are not sufficiently educated in youth sexuality issues to be able to meet this responsibility fully. The need for pediatricians to have a full grasp of the variety of sexual issues and problems their patients may face is underscored. [9081]

**MURAM, DAVID et al.**  
Adolescent gynecology. Part I: Conducting the first examination  
*Female Patient*, November 1988, 13(11), 19-33

Four ob/gyns discuss questions pertaining to adolescent gynecological care. The adolescent's first pelvic exam is an important milestone in her health care; some issues considered here include the age at which it should be done, whether her mother should be present in the examining room, special techniques that are helpful for the examination itself, clues that can be used to assess primary amenorrhea and delayed menarche, and more. [8860]

**MURAM, DAVID et al.**  
Adolescent gynecology. Part II: DUB and contraception counseling  
*Female Patient*, December 1988, 13(12), 17-31

When a teen woman presents with dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB), the first priority is to stop the bleeding; next, unopposed estrogen stimulation must be prevented while the patient's hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis matures. In this interview, 4 specialists discuss treatments they have found to be successful

for DUB and offer tips on contraceptive counseling for this age group.

[8994]

**NUSSBAUM, MICHAEL P., RONALD SHENKER and JOSEPH G. FELDMAN**

Attitudes versus performance in providing gynecologic care to adolescents by pediatricians

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May, 1989, 10(3), 203-208

In this study, 92% of the 60 pediatricians surveyed felt it was important to take a sexual history by age of 16 years, while only 73% actually did. Practice deficiencies were also apparent in breast and vaginal examinations. The reported data suggest that despite the American Academy of Pediatrics recommendations that pediatricians continue the care of patients until age 21 years, there does not appear to be optimal care provided to female adolescent patients.

[9166]

**SANDERS, JOE M. et al.**

Pediatricians' use of chaperones when performing gynecologic examinations on adolescent females

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1989, 10(2), 110-114

The influence of the interest and skill in adolescent health care on a pediatrician's use of a chaperone during the pelvic exam is assessed. A survey of pediatricians in the American Academy of Pediatrics' Section on Adolescent Health (SAH) reveals that 90.4% of non-SAH males and 31% of non-SAH females always used a chaperone, compared to 69.4% of SAH males and 12.5% of SAH females. Analysis finds that many factors other than gender and medicolegal influences are associated with the decision to use a chaperone.

[9078]

**SZYDLO, VIRGINIA LANNING**

Approaching an adolescent about a pelvic exam

*American Journal of Nursing*, November 1988, 88(11), 1502-1506

For clinicians faced with the prospect of performing a first pelvic exam for an adolescent patient, developing trust and a sense that the patient is in control of her own care are of paramount importance. It is important to keep teens from feeling pressured into an exam or frightened by ignorance about the procedure. Examples of successful sessions with young patients after assuaging their fears and giving them the opportunity to make a choice about their care are presented.

[8902]

## **SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS AND HEALTH SERVICES**

**AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS**

Providing medical services through school-based health programs

*JAMA*, April 7, 1989, 261(13), 1939-1942

The AMA has recently called for further study into the efficacy of school-based clinics in meeting the health care needs of children and adolescents. Although there is insufficient data to support universal establishment of school-based clinics, small-scale studies suggest that such programs are an appropriate and feasible means of increasing access to health care for youth, especially in medically underserved areas.

[9079]

**LOVICK, SHARON R.**

School-based clinics: meeting teens' health care needs

*Journal of School Health*, November 1988, 58(9), 379-381

The current state of school-based clinic (SBC) services for adolescents is reviewed. Issues examined include numbers and characteristics of SBC participants, the range of services available, SBC staff, the role of school nurses in SBCs, the place of SBCs as part of community-based health care services, reproductive health care issues for teens, and more.

[8903]

**PEREZ, RAY and KAY JOHNSON**

**Lack of health insurance makes a difference**

**Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, July 1989. 14p.**

The importance of and need for health insurance by adolescents and young adults is critical to their well-being, yet studies show that this segment of the population is the one most likely to lack insurance. Because adolescents are vulnerable to social and behavioral changes and problems, including their increased sexual activity and drug abuse, as well as simple accidents, health insurance should be available to them.

[Available from: Publications Department, Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001; \$4.50.]

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOR**

**HAJCAK, FRANK and PATRICIA GARWOOD**

**Quick-fix sex: pseudosexuality in adolescents**

**Adolescence, Winter 1988, 22(92), 755-760**

A model for understanding how nonsexual needs can drive sexual behavior and produce an artificially high sex drive in adolescents is offered. The overwhelming intensity of the adolescent sex drive is often due to factors other than libido or biological phenomena; a critical factor in helping teens control their sexuality responsibly is to teach them what those needs are and how they influence sexual behavior. [8993]

**MOORE, KRISTIN ANDERSON, CHRISTINE WINQUIST NORD and JAMES L. PETERSON**

**Nonvoluntary sexual activity among adolescents**

**Family Planning Perspectives, May/June 1989, 21(3), 110-114**

Data from the 1987 round of the National Survey of Children indicate that seven percent of Americans ages 18-22 have experienced at least one episode of nonvoluntary sexual intercourse. Just under half of all nonvoluntary experiences occurred among women before the age of 14. Tables offer details of data collected, and parameters of risk of sexual abuse are discussed. [9172]

## **SIECUS**

**Part I: Healthy adolescent sexual development**

**SIECUS Report, May/July 1989, 17(5)**

This issue includes the following articles: "Towards a positive approach to adolescent development" by Peggy Brick; "Sexual unfolding revisited" by Lorna Sarrel; "Issues that arise as a young person's sexuality unfolds" by Beverlie Conant Sloane; "The healthy sexual development of gay and lesbian adolescents" by Gary Remafedi; and "The impact of homophobia on male sexual development" by Jay Friedman. Included as well is the SIECUS annotated bibliography -- "Sexuality and family education: curricula and leader resources."

[Available from: SIECUS, 32 Washington Place, New York, NY 10003; \$8.00]

## **SIECUS**

**Part II: Healthy adolescent sexual development**

**SIECUS Report, October/November 1989, 18(1)**

Essays in this issue are: "Adolescent sexuality" by Robert Selverstone; "Male and female adolescent developmental needs" by Konstance McCaffree; "Promoting healthy sexual development for adolescents with developmental disabilities or chronic illness" by Susan Heighway; "Adolescent sexual behavior in the eighties" by Mark O. Bigler; "Golden opportunities for raising sexually healthy adolescents" by Lynn Leight; "SIECUS and abortion rights" by Debra Haffner; and "The final frontier: other-gender friendship" by Carol Cassell. "Talking with your child about sexuality and other important issues," a SIECUS annotated bibliography for parents, is included as well.

[Available from: SIECUS, 32 Washington Place, New York, NY 10003; \$8.00]

**THORNTON, ARLAND and DONALD CAMBURN**  
Religious participation and adolescent sexual behavior and attitudes  
*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, August 1989, 51(3), 641-653

The findings of this empirical study support the theoretical argument that young people who attend church frequently and value religion have less permissive attitudes and are less experienced sexually. There is a reciprocal effect between religious attendance and sexual activity. Religious affiliation is not implicated. [9343]

**WEBER, F. THOMAS et al.**  
Early sexual activity of delinquent adolescents  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1989, 10(5), 398-403

The sexual experiences of 1255 adolescents admitted to a juvenile detention facility were assessed using a questionnaire. Females reported first intercourse at a mean age of 13; males reported beginning sexual experience before they were 10 years old. Prepubertal sexual activity seems to be a more common phenomenon than is generally acknowledged. [9344]

**YOUNG, MICHAEL**  
Self-esteem and sexual behavior among early adolescents  
*Family Life Educator*, Summer 1989, 7(4), 16-19

This study of 13- to 15-year-olds, which utilized the Hare Self-Esteem Scale and questionnaire items specifically related to sexuality from Doug Kirby's *Sexuality education: handbook for evaluation of programs*, found school, rather than home, self-esteem to be a significant factor relative to participation in sexual intercourse. Parent-child communication and attitudes toward the appropriateness of premarital sex to the sexual behavior of early adolescents were also examined. [9173]

## **SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

**ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE**  
Risk and responsibility: teaching sex education in America's schools today  
New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1989. 24 p. ISBN 0-939253-10-0

This report summarizes the state of sexuality education in U.S. schools, and offers recommendations for improving curricula and teacher training, updating state and local policies, working with parents and community groups, overcoming barriers, and generally making sex education more effective. [Available from: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003. \$3.00.]

**FORREST, JACQUELINE DARROCH and JANE SILVERMAN**  
What public school teachers teach about preventing pregnancy, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, March/April 1989, 21(2), 65-72

93% of teachers who teach grades 7-12 report that their schools offer AIDS or sex education in some form. Almost all these teachers believe that a wide range of topics related to prevention of pregnancy, AIDS and STDs should be taught by grades 7-8 at latest. In practice, sex education is usually not offered until grades 9-10, and many of the subjects teacher believe to be important are not taught. Pressure from parents, communities and school administration is cited as a major problem in providing effective sex education, as well as lack of appropriate materials and students' lack of interest. [9035]

**ISBERNER, FRED R. and W. RUSSELL WRIGHT**  
Sex education in Illinois churches: the OCTOPUS program  
*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Fall/Winter 1988, 14(2), 29-33

OCTOPUS, a teen pregnancy prevention program, involves churches with local agencies in offering teens and parents sexuality education with a special emphasis on parent-child communication. The results of a

survey of agencies using this program are presented; demographics, program descriptions, expenses, training needs and feedback are included. [8951]

**KENNEY, ASTA M., SANDRA GUARDADO and LISANNE BROWN**

Sex education and AIDS education in the schools: what states and large school districts are doing  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, March/April 1989, 21(2), 56-64

About 80% of the states either require or encourage the teaching of sex education in public schools, and almost 90% of large school districts support such instruction. All but 4 states and virtually every large school district support the provision of AIDS education, and backing for STD and abstinence education is nearly as widespread. At present, AIDS education seems to be receiving more attention and funding from both the states and local school districts than sexuality education. [9036]

**ROSOFF, JEANNIE**

Sex education in the schools: policies and practice  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, March/April 1989, 21(2), 52, 64

This editorial commentary on the research of Kenney and Forrest et al. (see above) considers the disparity between the need for sexuality education and what is actually provided in American public schools. Recommendations for effective policy and practice in this area are offered. [9037]

**STOUT, JAMES W. and FREDERICK P. RIVARA**

Schools and sex education: does it work?  
*Pediatrics*, March 1989, 83(3), 375-379

This literature review attempts to determine whether there is evidence to support sex education in schools as a strategy for changing teen sexual behavior, promoting contraceptive use and preventing pregnancy. Results from 5 studies are used to conclude that school sex education programs have few or no such effects. [9124]

## **AIDS Education**

**ALLENSWORTH, DIANE DeMUTH and CYNTHIA WOLFORD SYMONS**

A theoretical approach to school-based HIV prevention  
*Journal of School Health*, February 1989, 59(2), 59-65

To develop effective school-based AIDS prevention programs, educators must apply principles related to learning and behavior change. Due to the complexity of influencing teen sexual behavior, a multidisciplinary approach using multiple intervention strategies is essential. Programs should include policy mandates, direct intervention, instruction, environmental support, media, role modeling and social support. Examples of appropriate strategies are provided. [9038]

**BROWN, LARRY K., GREGORY K. FRITZ, and VINCENT BARONE**

The impact of AIDS education on junior and senior high school students  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1989, 10(5), 386-392

Results of a study conducted in one Rhode Island school district support the potential usefulness of school-based education programs, especially if behavior and coping skills are emphasized. Although there were changes in knowledge, tolerance of AIDS patients, and more hesitancy toward risk behaviors, these changes were modest. Programs need to be evaluated, and evaluations should include assessment of changes in subgroups to determine if the program components can be better tailored for more effective education. [9333]

**COOPER, FRANCES and LARRY BYE**

AIDS education programs for teenagers  
*Family Life Educator*, Summer 1989, 7(4), 4-8

The Center for Health Prevention and Education, Centers for Disease Control, sponsored research to examine factors in designing effective AIDS education programs for adolescents. The panelists researching the issue recommended the following design concepts: a model program should incorporate information, discussion of beliefs about risk, and safer sex skills. Other models and evaluative measures are included in the report. [9178]

HAVEN, GRANT G. and JEFFREY W. STOLZ

Students teaching AIDS to students: addressing AIDS in the adolescent population

*Public Health Reports*, January/February 1989, 104(1), 75-79

Teens are at high risk for developing AIDS because of their levels of sexual activity, IV drug use, and lack of AIDS education. A new model education program, Students Teaching AIDS to Students (STATS) is described; it is designed to train medical students to become AIDS educators in schools, churches and community youth organizations. [9039]

## **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

BROWN, HERBERT P.

Recognizing common STDs in adolescents

*Contemporary Ob/Gyn*, March 1989, 33(3), 47-62

Because of their sexual practices, many teens are at high risk for contracting STDs. Criteria for diagnosing various STDs in teen patients are presented, and suggestions for counseling are offered. [9072]

## **AIDS**

MOELLER, TAMERRA and GLORIA A. BACHMANN

Assessment of adolescent risk for HIV infection

*Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, November 1988, 22(11), 20-32

Although few adolescents have developed AIDS to date, the prevalence of this disease in the young adult population indicates that many became infected with HIV during their teens. Suggestions for educating and counseling teenagers in HIV risk reduction techniques are offered here.

[Available from: Hospital Publications, 500 Plaza Drive, Secaucus, NJ 07094. \$3.50.]

## **CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND**

Teens and AIDS: opportunities for prevention

Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, November 1988. 30 p.

Teens are potentially a high-risk group for contracting HIV. Information on the AIDS epidemic that is especially germane to teens is presented for educators and policymakers. Topics include HIV epidemiologic trends, teens' risk of HIV infection, teen sexual activity, HIV among pregnant women and infants, teens knowledge and behaviors relating to AIDS, risk reduction strategies, education and health services, legal issues relevant to minors, and more.

[Available from: Children's Defense Fund, Publications Department, 122 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001. \$4.50.]

## **JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE**

AIDS and adolescents: exploring the challenge

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1989, 10(3), suppl.

Papers from a 1988 conference on AIDS and adolescents are reprinted. Topics include ethical and legal issues in research and intervention, AIDS prevention and education, service and treatment issues, AIDS policies for youth, AIDS testing and epidemiology in youth, and more.

[Available from: Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 655 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10010.]

**BOWIE, CAMERON and NICHOLAS FORD**

Sexual behaviour of young people and the risk of HIV infection

*AIDS Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, March 1989, 43(1), 61-65

400 English adolescents ages 16-21 were surveyed about their sexual behavior. 47% were sexually active at age 16; 89% of 21-year-olds were sexually active. These levels of sexual experience are discussed in terms of teens' risk of infection with HIV. [9123]

**BINGHAM, C. RAYMOND**

AIDS and adolescents: threat of infection and approaches for prevention

*Journal of Early Adolescence*, May 1989, 9(1-2), 50-66

The adolescent population of the United States is behaviorally and biologically at risk of AIDS and the author says it is the time to vigorously implement AIDS prevention strategies among this population. Some strategies involve anonymous blood testing services, public education, modification of risk behavior, development of support services and implementation of empowerment skills. [9280]

**KING, ALAN J.C. et al.**

Highlights from the Canada Youth and AIDS Study

*Journal of School Health*, April 1989, 59(4), 139-145

The results of a nationwide study of 38,000 Canadian youth on their risk for AIDS are summarized. The survey included measures of knowledge of AIDS transmission, attitudes toward government and media information about AIDS, sexual activity, attitudes toward people with AIDS, and more. [9115]

**GETTS, ALAN G.**

Diagnosing Chlamydia trachomatis urethritis by first-catch urine enzyme immunoassay in adolescent males

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1989, 10(3), 209-211

First-catch urine testing, as demonstrated in this study, is a simple nonpainful method of screening adolescent males for urethritis, and first-catch urine sediment enzyme immunoassay for Chlamydia trachomatis is a rapid, painless method of diagnosis. [9162]

**POKORNY, SUSAN F.**

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID): an epidemic among American teenagers

*Female Patient*, August 1989, 14(8), 42+

The rising rate of pelvic inflammatory disease among adolescent girls involves problems of risk, diagnosis, management, and patient education that are unique to this patient population -- and carries a new potential for mortality that was not a threat a generation ago. [9337]

# **ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY**

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## **SPECIAL SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Adolescent Sexuality** is a special subject bibliography based on entries which have appeared in the 1990 issues of *Current Literature in Family Planning*, the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library's monthly annotated bibliography of recent books, journal articles and reports in the fields of family planning, sexuality education and reproductive health. This bibliography serves as a convenient tool for providing recent information and may be used for distribution to educators and other audiences concerned with and about teenage issues.

The addresses of publishers as well as the acquisition numbers of articles and booklets which appeared in the *Current Literature* entries have been included to facilitate ordering for those readers who may be interested in obtaining the publications listed. Books and reports may be ordered directly from the publishers; single copies of articles may be ordered from the Katharine Dexter McCormick Library for a fee of twenty-five cents per page, prepaid, to cover photocopying and mailing costs. Please include the four-digit acquisition number of each article ordered and a self-addressed mailing label for prompt fulfillment of requests.

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## **BOOKS**

### **AIDS/HIV**

**SEIBERT, JEFFREY M. and ROBERTA A. OLSON**

*Children, adolescents & AIDS*

Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 243p. \$19.95. ISBN 0-8032-4186-0

This report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on Pediatric AIDS focuses on a wide range of medical, psychological, social, legal and ethical issues confronting young patients and their families. Education and prevention are stressed, including pregnancy prevention efforts directed to adolescents and women of child-bearing age.

### **CHILD ABUSE**

**BOLTON, FRANK G. Jr., LARRY A. MORRIS and ANN E. MacEACHON**

*Males at risk: the other side of sexual abuse*

Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1989. 222p. \$16.95. ISBN 0-8039-3237-5

This discussion of sexual abuse focuses on male children. It not only delves into many aspects of the problem, such as the effects, physical, mental, emotional and educational but also considers multifaceted approaches towards recovery. The book concludes with 22 pages of references.

### **MENTAL HEALTH**

**GARDNER, SANDRA and GARY ROSENBERG**

*Teenage suicide, revised edition*

New York: Julian Messner, 1990. 116p. \$5.95. ISBN 0-671-70200-9

In this compact, practical book, the authors explain why it is becoming increasingly difficult to be an adolescent. Cultural, sociosexual, biological and psychological forces can join to create unbearable stress and in some people this can be a catalyst for suicidal behavior. Youngsters in this situation need caring help, to be listened to, and to be shown alternatives.

### **SEXUALITY INFORMATION FOR TEENAGERS**

**FIELDER, JEAN and FIELDER HAL**

*Be smart about sex: facts for young people*

Hillsdale, NJ: Enslow, 1990. 128p. \$17.95. ISBN 0-89490-168-0

This highly-readable, well-illustrated book for teens answers basic questions about growing up and sexuality. Written in comfortable question-and-answer format, this book is a good resource for teens who want to learn about their body changes and who want to develop decision-making skills. AIDS, STDs, drugs, alcohol, contraception, safer-sex, and abstinence are discussed. The authors wisely provide the possible Dewey decimal classification numbers (used by most public libraries) so that teens can learn more about these subjects using the Public Library.

**KAPLAN, LESLIE S.**

*Coping with peer pressure*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1990. 223p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-1051-2

While examining peer pressure, the author acts as an "adolescent advocate," explaining adolescence as a process of transition. Sexuality, loss and broken relationships, and independence and responsibility are each examined.

Kaplan includes a chapter devoted to special populations, i.e., the gifted, the learning disabled and ethnic minorities.

**MAHONEY, ELLEN VOELKERS**

*Coping with safer sex*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1990. 140p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-0999-9

This book is written for teenagers who want to know "everything about their sexual bodies and how to protect themselves." In this clear presentation, the author discusses birth control, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and decision-making.

**MUCCIOLO, GARY**

*Everything you need to know about birth control*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1990. 64p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-1014-8

Written for preteens or teenagers, this book examines all types of birth control and the reasons to use them. The author describes how the male and female bodies change in puberty, and also discusses both facts and myths about sexuality.

**SIMPSON, CAROLYN**

*Coping with an unplanned pregnancy*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1990. 223p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-1145-4

This book deals with feelings evoked by unplanned pregnancy and ways to handle them. It is divided into four sections: options, adjustments, losses, motherhood/fatherhood. "Losses" touches on a subject not usually found in books about teen pregnancy, the loss of an unplanned pregnancy through either miscarriage or stillbirth and its effect on the teen mother. The nonglamorous realities of childbirth and parenting are discussed in the last section of this down-to-earth nonjudgemental book.

**WOODS, SAMUEL G.**

*Everything you need to know about STD (sexually transmitted disease)*

New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 1990. 64p. \$12.95. ISBN 0-8239-1010-5

This book, written for preteens and teenagers in easy to read language, describes signs of each of the sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS, as well as treatment and prevention strategies. Condom use is explained and illustrated.

## **SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

**CARRERA, MICHAEL**

*Sexual health for men: your a to z guide*

New York: Friedman Publishing Group, 1990. 93p. \$5.95.

This dictionary of men's sexual and reproductive health terms contains over 120 clear definitions of commonly used sexual and reproductive terms. It is clearly written, highly understandable and clearly cross referenced.

**CARRERA, MICHAEL**

*Sexual health for women: your a to z guide*

New York: Friedman Publishing Group, 1990. 93p. \$5.95.

This is a glossary of women's sexual and reproductive health terms. The author defines the terms and advises the reader in simple, clear language. Vital issues of women's sexual health are addressed in a manner to which

most people can relate.

**KIRBY, DOUGLAS**

*Research method for assessing and evaluating school-based clinics*

Washington, DC: Center for Population Options, 1989. 66p. \$8.00.

This monograph will help school-based clinics with their plans to design an evaluation project. It discusses 3 types of evaluation, their purposes, the variables to be measured, the study designs, the target populations and the sources of data.

**KIRBY, DOUGLAS, CYNTHIA S. WASZAK and JULIE ZIEGLER**

*An assessment of six school-based clinics: service, impact and potential*

Washington, DC: Center for Population Options, 1989. 99p. \$20.00.

This evaluation of a 5-year research project is well documented and clearly presented. The researchers relied on clinic practitioners and administrators, school administrators, and teenagers themselves for their assessment. Findings concern the impact of SBCs on utilization of medical care, pregnancy prevention, and risk-taking behaviors. The report also includes strategies for improving clinic effectiveness in addressing reproductive health issues.

## **SEXUALITY, PREGNANCY, PARENTING and PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS**

**THE ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE**

*Readings on teenage pregnancy from Family Planning Perspectives, 1985 through 1989*

New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1990. 352p. \$20.00. ISBN 0-939253-16-X

These articles first appeared in *Family Planning Perspectives*, January, 1985 through December, 1989. They are arranged by topic: contraceptive use; sex education; school based health clinics; teenage mothers; teenage fathers and adolescent males; and programs and evaluations.

**ALLEN-MEARES, PAULA and CONSTANCE HOENK SHAPIRO, eds.**

*Adolescent sexuality: new challenges for social work*

New York: Haworth Press, 1989. 178p. \$24.95 ISBN 0-86656-901-4

This resource for professionals who work with adolescents focuses on many issues that face youngsters as they grapple with their sexuality: date rape, sexual orientation, HIV infection, premature parenting. Part I of this book addresses challenges, and part II addresses adolescent sexuality in rural and urban America, concluding with a chapter, "AIDS education is sex education: rural and urban challenges."

**CARNEGIE COUNCIL ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT**

*Turning points: preparing American youth for the 21st century*

Washington DC: Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 1989. 106p. \$9.95. ISBN 0-9623154-1-9

Many youths 10-15 years old face critical choices that will either enable them to seize opportunities or be left behind and face a diminishing future. The council says that although the middle-school grades are potentially a powerful tool in society's saving youth who are adrift, today's middle-schools add to the problem. Recommendations address reforming these grades and establishing closer school, family and community ties.

**LINDSAY, JEANNE WARREN**

*School-age parents: the challenge of 3 generation living*

Buena Park, CA: Morning Glory Press, 1990. 222p. \$10.95. ISBN 0-93-934-36-9

This book addresses problems of parenting teens who live with their parents. Although many teens have good family support, there are difficulties encountered in three-generational living arrangements: because the young mothers are still teens, they are at the same time their parents' children and their child's parent, causing a dichotomy in roles. Using experiences of parenting teens and their parents, the author share insights into the problems and necessary compromises.

**MONTEMAYOR, RAYMOND, GERALD R. ADAMS, and THOMAS P. GULLOTTA, eds.**

*From childhood to adolescence: a transitional period?*

Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1990. 308p. \$17.95. ISBN 0-8039-3725-3

This collection of papers attempts to increase the understanding of the passage from childhood to adolescence by examining the areas in which children and adolescents are different and those in which they are similar. It also theorizes that the onset of early adolescence is a transitional period for those characteristics that are different. Using empirical evidence, the editors draw generalizations about these differences and then discuss issues emerging from the book: the difficulty of defining the transition from childhood to adolescence; examination of the process of change; and the importance of examining development in context.

**SINGH, SUSHEELA and DEIDRE WULF**

*Today's adolescents, tomorrow's parents: a portrait of the Americas*

New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1990. 96p. \$20.00. ISBN 0-939253-19-4

This publication summarizes the major findings of three earlier studies and extends their analyses to six other countries, including relevant data from the U.S. and Canada whenever possible. Findings of the past 20-30 years show a general decline in fertility; however, teenage fertility is dropping less rapidly. Numerous questions concerned with fertility, urbanization, contraception, and abortion are discussed. This presentation includes numerous photographs and very clear graphics.

**WODARSKI, JOHN S.**

*Preventive health services for adolescents*

Springfield, IL: Charles Thomas, 1989. 212p. \$40.75. ISBN 0-398-05542-1990

The author states that prevention is especially appropriate when dealing with problems such as teenage pregnancy, teen substance abuse, depression and subsequent suicide among teenagers. He contends that prevention efforts geared toward the adolescent developmental period would reduce many social problems and proposes the Life Skills Training approach as the treatment of choice.

## **PUBLISHERS' ORDERING ADDRESSES**

**The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003**

**The Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 2400 N Street N.W., 6th floor, Washington, DC 20037-1153**

**Charles Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62794-9265**

**Center for Population Options, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005**

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**Sage Publications, P.O. Box 5084, Newbury Park, CA 91359**

**University of Nebraska Press, 327 Nebraska Hall, 901 17th Street, Lincoln, NE 68588-0520**

## **ARTICLES AND REPORTS**

### **ABORTION**

**JOYCE, THEODORE and NACI H. MOCAN**

**The impact of legalized abortion on adolescent childbearing**  
*American Journal of Public Health*, March 1990, 80(3), 273-280

A comparison of births to black and white adolescents from January 1963 to December 1987 indicate that after abortion became legal, births to both groups decreased. Projections indicate that a ban on legalized abortion would have a major impact on adolescent childbearing in New York City as well as in other parts of the country. [9535]

**WATTLETON, FAYE**

**Teenage pregnancies and the recriminalization of abortions**  
*American Journal of Public Health*, March 1990, 80(3), 269-270

In an editorial which accompanies the Joyce article below, Wattleton comments that, after 20 years, the possibility of recriminalization of abortions is a reality. She focuses on the impact restrictions have on the young and the poor, arguing that we need more sexuality education, more contraceptive services, and adolescent health care policies based on common sense and compassion. [9534]

**ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB, MARILYN B. HIRSCH and MARK R. EMERSON**

**When urban adolescents choose abortion: effects on education, psychological status and subsequent pregnancy**  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, November/December 1989, 21(6), 248-255

A group of 360 black teenage women of similar socioeconomic background who sought pregnancy tests from two Baltimore family planning providers were followed for two years to determine if those who obtained abortions were adversely affected by their abortion experience. Findings indicate that the young women who had abortions were not any more likely than those in the control groups to suffer a change for the worse in their psychological health. In fact, it appears they experienced less negative change than did other teenagers. [9474]

### **AIDS/HIV**

**BURKE, DONALD S. et al.**

**Human immunodeficiency virus infections in teenagers: seroprevalence among applicants for U.S. military service**  
*JAMA*, April 18, 1990, 263(15), 2074-2077

Between October 15, 1985, and March 31, 1989, serum specimens from 1,141,164 teenaged youths applying for entry into the U.S. Military were tested for antibodies to HIV. Overall, 393 (.34 per 1000) teenaged applicants were found to be seropositive. Prevalence varied in geographic locales, with the overall rate among teenaged males .35 per 1000 and .32 per 1000 among teenage females. The prevalence among black teen applicants was greater than among white or Hispanic. The authors contend that infections with HIV are not rare among teenaged Americans. [9676]

**DICLEMENTE, RALPH J.**

**The emergence of adolescents as a risk group for human immunodeficiency virus infection**  
*Journal of Adolescent Research*, January 1990, 5(1), 7-17

Limited data suggest that the prevalence of HIV infection among selected adolescent populations is considerable. These data are not, the author states, generalizable because of the unrepresentative nature of the adolescent populations studied. Surrogate epidemiologic markers for projecting the potential spread of HIV in the adolescent population are identified: contraceptive behavior, rate of unintended pregnancy, and prevalence of

sexually transmitted diseases. Adolescent knowledge, attitudes and changes in AIDS-preventive behavior are described as are psychosocial factors that may influence adoption of these behaviors. The author suggests an understanding of these psychosocial factors is necessary to develop the most effective HIV prevention programs. [9458]

**HEIN, KAREN**

Lessons from New York City on HIV/AIDS in adolescents  
*New York State Journal of Medicine*, March 1990, 90(3), 143-145

Dr. Hein, Director of an Adolescent AIDS program relates how New York City's experience with AIDS may be a predictor regarding the spread of AIDS in the rest of the country's adolescents. The number of affected adolescents doubles every 14 months, and NYC currently accounts for 20% of all reported AIDS cases in 13- to 21-year-olds. Estimating that by adulthood the majority of adolescents will be at risk for acquiring HIV, effective prevention programs and their implementation are necessary in order to alter the course of this epidemic. Primary and secondary programs are needed to reach youth of different cognitive and social levels, and cultural backgrounds. Hein states that the existence of a generation is at stake. [9634]

**HOLMES, KING K., JOHN M. KARON and JOAN KREISS**

The increasing frequency of heterosexually acquired AIDS in the United States, 1984-1988  
*American Journal of Public Health*, July 1990, 80(7), 858-863

Based on the 88,510 adult (age 13 and over) diagnosed AIDS cases between January 1, 1983, and December 31, 1988, and reported to the CDC through June 30, 1989, the percentage of HIV infection in heterosexuals has risen from .9% in 1983 to 4% in 1988. Among women, the cumulative incidence of AIDS attributable to heterosexual contact per million population is over 11 times greater for blacks and Hispanics than for whites. This parallels the distribution of other heterosexually transmitted diseases which are more frequent in the black and Hispanic inner-city populations. Drug use, exchange of sex for drugs or money, and early onset of sexual activity in adolescents are increasingly associated with heterosexually transmitted infections and are likely to be important in transmission of HIV in inner-city U.S. populations. [9774]

**LEIKIN, SANFORD L.**

Immunodeficiency virus infection: adolescents and institutional review boards  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 500-505

The federal government created Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) to protect young HIV research subjects and their family autonomy. These boards must consider the requirements concerning risk/benefit assessment and consent in the performance of biomedical and behavioral research on minors in hospitals. This case study and discussion illustrate the complexity of factors that pervade such deliberations. [9510]

**NORTH, RICHARD L.**

Legal authority for HIV testing of adolescents  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 176-187

Because HIV infection is high among adolescents, and epidemic among inner city adolescents, a need exists for voluntary HIV testing and counseling without parental consent, particularly for those at high risk. Although physicians may fear legal liability of this practice, legal authority to do so exists in most U.S. jurisdictions. The author provides an analysis of the sources of that authority which differ state by state. [9637]

**WEISMAN, CAROL S. et al.**

AIDS knowledge, perceived risk and prevention among adolescent clients of a family planning clinic  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, September/October 1989, 21(5), 213-217

In a survey that measured AIDS knowledge, perceived risk and preventive practice, a high level of AIDS knowledge was found to exist among 404 sexually active adolescent women in a family planning clinic in Baltimore. The strongest predictor of condom use was having asked a partner to use one, suggesting adolescent women may exert greater influence on condom use than has been assumed. It is recommended that personalized AIDS prevention programs be integrated into family planning programs, that adolescents be advised in condom use with spermicides, and that they be assisted in acquiring the social skills necessary to negotiate condom use with partners. [9371]

## **AIDS/HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

**CALAMIDAS, ELIZABETH G.**

AIDS and STD education: what's really happening in our schools?

*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Spring 1990, 16(1), 54-63

50 southern New Jersey school districts participated in a survey of students in high school health education classes. Results indicate that AIDS and STD educational programs have been minimally incorporated into the curricula and educational objectives for the programs varied. Insufficient time, resources, preparation and support were seen as problems in teacher effectiveness. [9820]

**LAWRENCE, LYN, SUSAN R. LEVY and LAURNA RUBINSON**

Self-efficacy and AIDS prevention for pregnant teens

*Journal of School Health*, January 1990, 60(1), 19-24

AIDS education encourages active risk reduction among high-risk populations. In this study of a mostly black teen population, pregnant teens completed a self-efficacy scale to identify self-perceived areas of vulnerability. The areas of vulnerability were: using condoms, discussing homosexual and or bisexual activity and telling a partner about an experience with a bisexual. The study concluded that school health interventions should address issues sexually active teenagers have identified as most difficult, and provide skills to reduce high-risk behaviors. [9563]

**QUINN, SANDRA C.**

Are health educators being prepared to provide HIV/AIDS education?: a survey of selected health education professional programs

*Journal of School Health*, March 1990, 60(3), 92-95

Professional preparation programs for health educators were surveyed to determine the extent of HIV/AIDS education they are receiving. Other areas addressed included skills being developed or enhanced, areas of deficiency in program preparation, and areas in which national professional associations may assist in the preparation of AIDS educators. Survey findings demonstrate that current AIDS education courses targeted to the general student population may not be adequate in meeting the professional preparation needs of health educators concerning AIDS education. [9638]

**RICHIE, NICHOLAS D., DORIS STENROOS and ADELAIDE GETTY**

Using peer educators for a classroom-based AIDS program

*Journal of American College Health*, September 1990, 39(20), 96-99

Peer educators were included as a means of increasing student participation in a university AIDS prevention program. Students were recruited, selected, and trained, and those who completed the program were certified by the student health services as qualified peer educators. The program's strengths and weaknesses are discussed and its goal evaluated. [9902]

**RICKERT, VAUGHN, I., ANITA GOTTLIEB and M. SUSAN JAY**

A comparison of three clinic-based AIDS education programs on female adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and behavior

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1990, 11(4), 298-303

Clinic-based programs designed to determine the effects of education on knowledge and attitudes regarding AIDS and acquiring condoms are evaluated. Sexually active adolescent females were either: 1) controls, who received no education; 2) received education alone; or 3) received enhanced education, a lecture and videotape on condom use. Participants completed an AIDS knowledge questionnaire and received a coupon exchangeable for free condoms from the hospital pharmacy. Women in groups 2 and 3 were found to have more knowledge than those in group 1. However, there was no difference in condom acquisition among the groups. Results suggest that educating teens in a medical setting can improve knowledge about AIDS and that lectures and videotape presentation seem the best format. [9821]

**RUDER, AVIMA M.**

AIDS education: evaluation of school and worksite based presentations  
*New York State Journal of Medicine*, March 1990, 90(3), 129-133

From 1986 through mid-1988 the Westchester County, Health Department aimed AIDS education programs at junior and senior high school students as well as at adult educators. In 1987 an evaluation component was added to measure the effectiveness of the presentations in increasing knowledge on AIDS-related topics. Analysis results indicate that the presentation increased audience knowledge of AIDS topics, particularly in certain technical areas. This is consistent with published evaluations of other AIDS education programs. [9639]

**WOLITSKI, RICHARD J. and FEN RHODES**

AIDS Info on-line: a computer-based information system for college campuses  
*Journal of American College Health*, September 1990, 39(2), 90-94

"AIDS info on-line" is a menu-driven program at California State University, Long Beach accessible from over 400 on-campus terminals and by modem off campus. This article describes the contents of "AIDS Info -online," the system, and includes an evaluation of use. The authors consider "AIDS Info On-Line" to be highly successful based on frequency of use. [9904]

**ZYLKE, JODY W.**

Interest heightens in defining, preventing AIDS in high-risk adolescent population  
*JAMA*, October 27, 1989, 262(16), 2197

The author states that until very recently the main focus of AIDS prevention efforts have been adults and children. However, the cases of adolescent AIDS is rapidly increasing and much greater efforts are needed to contain this epidemic within this age group. The author quotes Karen Hein, director of the Adolescent AIDS Program, Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY, as emphasizing that educational information must be relevant and available to teenagers, and that multidisciplinary networks of youth agencies should coordinate efforts. [9372]

## **CHILDBEARING and PARENTING**

**BAGGE, MARLA J., JOYCE E. ROBERTS and KATHLEEN NORR**

A comparative study of plans for infant care made by adolescent and adult mothers  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 537-540

This study evaluated the choices of primiparous adolescents and adult mothers regarding who would care for their infant after they go home from the hospital. There were no statistical differences among the three age groups studied and results further show that first-time mothers in all age groups expect to be the primary care giver. They expected their mother to help most when they lived with her, and about three-quarters of each age group expected the husband/baby's father to help in some way. [9519]

**BLINN, LYNN M.**

Adolescent mothers' perceptions of their worklives in the future: are they stable?  
*Journal of Adolescent Research*, April 1990, 5(2), 206-221

This study explores how adolescents who were mothers and adolescents who were not mothers changed in their perceptions of their work futures over a three-month period. The mothers assessed the likelihood of particular events occurring in their work lives at the fourth month and again at the seventh month after delivery of their babies. The adolescent parents had higher career objectives than did the non-mothers. [9603]

**BUTLER, JANICE and LINDA M. BURTON**

Rethinking teenage childbearing: is sexual abuse a missing link?

*Family Relations*, January 1990, 3/4(1), 73-80

This exploratory study examines the relationship between childhood sexual victimization and adolescent pregnancy using interviews with young rural mothers who had been pregnant as teenagers. Differences between victimized and nonvictimized young mothers are addressed. Victims' self-perceptions and their relationships with others appear to have suffered because of abusive experiences, yet few significant differences were noted when the victims were compared to non-victims in the sample. Implications of these findings are discussed. [9520]

**DeBOLT, M. ELAINE, B. KAY PASLEY and JILL KREUTZER**

Factors affecting the probability of school dropout: a study of pregnant and parenting adolescent females

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, April 1990, 5(2), 190-205

The authors compared the records of 562 students enrolled in school-based programs for pregnant and parenting students in Colorado from 1984 through 1987. They learned that "completers" tended to be over 16, be better students, and be enrolled in vocational programs. School-based programs might incorporate intervention strategies as part of an alternative academic track for targeted at-risk students. [9604]

**DOLLFUS, CATHERINE et al.**

Infant mortality: a practical approach to the analysis of the leading causes of death and risk factors

*Pediatrics*, August 1990, 86(2), 176-183

All infant deaths in North Carolina 1980-1984 were analyzed using the ICD-9. Data were analyzed in several ways, using different variables. Prematurity-related conditions accounted for 37.5% of all deaths, ranking materially above 17.4% for congenital anomalies and 12.8% for sudden infant death syndrome. (Low birth weight babies had a different ranking.) Maternal risk factors identified an overrepresentation of nonwhite, unmarried and young teenage mothers and mothers with less than adequate prenatal care. Preventive strategies can be devised by identifying the common underlying conditions, such as prematurity, that account for a high proportion of death. [9814]

**FRODL, ANN et al.**

Infants of adolescent and adult mothers: two indices of socioemotional development

*Adolescence*, Summer 1990, 25(98), 363-374

Infant-mother attachment and mastery motivation in one-year-old babies born to adolescents and to adult mothers were compared in laboratory settings and in structured toy play sessions. Results indicate that there were more securely attached infants among those born to adults. However, babies of teens compared favorably to those of adults in mastery of the environment and persistence. Findings suggest that the socioemotional development of infants born to teen mothers may be buffered by a network containing multiple caretakers. [9835]

**FURSTENBERG, FRANK F., JUDITH A. LEVINE and JEANNE BROOKS-GUNN**

The children of teenage mother: patterns of early childbearing in two generations

*Family Planning Perspectives*, March/April 1990, 22(2), 54-61

A 20-year follow-up of a Baltimore study revealed that two-thirds of the daughters of a groups of teenage mothers did not become teen-mothers themselves. The majority completed high school and went on to college

or were employed. For those who became teen-mothers, most were single parents and more likely to be less educated than their own mothers. These data compared to findings in a national study revealed that teenage mothers were not as successful in economic or educational terms as those who had become mothers when older. The author contends that the daughters of teenage mothers who did not have children in their teen years, i.e., the majority of the daughters, are able to break the cycle of poverty and get ahead. [9696]

**PARKS, PEGGY L. and EDWARD K. ARNDT**

Differences between adolescent and adult mother of infants

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1990, 11(3), 248-253

Adolescent and adult mothers of 6-month-old infants were compared on parenting knowledge, quality of stimulation in the home, and family involvement with the infant. Adolescents perceived care-giving as less influential on infant outcome and provided a lower quality of stimulation than did the adults. The adolescents' babies were more likely to have daily involvement with the maternal grandparents; fathers were more involved when the mother was an adult. This study concluded that services to adolescents with infants should include an assessment of family participation in infant care. [9697]

## **PUBLIC WELFARE**

Keeping mothers in school

*Public Welfare*, Summer 1990, 48(3), 1-48

*Public Welfare* has devoted an entire issue to the question of how to keep mothers in school. These articles are not theoretical; rather, they are practical in attempting to find solutions.

[Available from: American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, N.E., Suite 500, Washington DC 20002; \$5.50]

**STEVENS-SIMON, CATHERINE, KLAUS J. ROGHMANN and ELIZABETH R. McANARNEY**

Subfecundity: a prenatal risk factor for adults but not adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1990, 11(5), 432-436

The authors tested two hypotheses: that the duration of unprotected sexual intercourse prior to conception is related to maternal age at conception, and that subfecund adults are at highest risk for adverse neonatal outcomes. Findings support both of these hypotheses. There seems to be a statistically significant correlation between maternal age at conception and duration of unprotected intercourse prior to conception. Also, subfecund adults are at higher risk for having low-birth weight and premature infants than are younger and more fecund women. Adults reporting 2 or more years of unprotected intercourse prior to conception were at highest risk for low birth weight. The authors add that these findings demonstrate it is important that adults who are used as controls in adolescent pregnancy studies have voluntarily postponed conception to adulthood. [9891]

**UPCHURCH, DAWN M. and JAMES MCCARTHY**

Adolescent childbearing and high school completion in the 1980s: have things changed?

*Family Planning Perspectives*, September/October 1989, 21(5), 199-202

Although more adolescent mothers are now graduating from high school, that rate did not increase equally for all racial and social groups. Black mothers who were of school age when their first child was born made the greatest gain in graduation rate from 1958 to 1975; their white counterparts did so; from 1975 to 1986. Regardless of race, women from more advantaged backgrounds were more likely to graduate, while the younger the women were when their first child was born the less likely they were to graduate. [9380]

## **CONTRACEPTION**

**ADAMS, BARBARA N. et al.**

Successful contraceptive behavior among adolescent mothers: are there predictors?

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1990, 11(4), 319-325

Of 43 adolescent mothers enrolled in a specialized prenatal care program, 20 reported no subsequent unplanned pregnancy for 2 years. In identifying the difference between the causes of recidivism, it was revealed that demographic characteristics, school attendance, contraceptive knowledge, use of contraception, and maternal support did not appear to stand out as factors. Program activities, including attendance in prenatal groups and nurse/social worker visits, did not explain recidivism. Findings of this study suggest that the reasons for recidivism are complex and multifactorial. [9754]

**BALASSONE, MARY LOU**

Risk of contraception discontinuation among adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 527-533

Data were collected by interview at an initial family planning clinic visit and three months later. Half of the sample did not return to the clinic for follow-up. Among those contacted by phone, all had discontinued contraceptive use, with 69% at risk for an unintended pregnancy. Least likely to continue to use the pill were adolescents who perceived substantial health-related problems associated with pill use, felt their own risk of pregnancy was less than that of other teens, and had poor problem solving skills. Remembering to take the pill everyday was considered to be a problem. Suggested interventions aimed at supporting continued and effective use of birth control are provided. [9518]

**OESTEICHER, ANNETTE**

More physician counseling urged

*Medical World News*, June 11, 1990, 31(11), 25

Teen compliance with birth control pills tends to be poor, but could be improved if physicians were to spend more time counseling these patients. Compliance was found to be higher among teenage patients who visited a suburban private-practice physician than among those who went to an inner-city clinic. It is reported that the average pediatrician spends 7 seconds per office visit discussing contraceptives with teenagers. Also, it was noted that noncontraceptive benefits of oral contraceptives are generally not discussed with teenage patients at all. [9755]

**TYRER, LOUISE, BETTY ROTHBART, and KARA ANDERSON**

What every teen should know about contraceptives

*Contemporary Pediatrics*, October 1989, 6(190), 68+

Many young teens are sexually active, and the age at which they begin is younger than many pediatricians realize. These girls need their pediatrician's help to avoid unwanted pregnancies and to reduce exposure to STDs. [9383]

**WIELANDT, HANNE and UNNI MØLHOLM HANSEN**

Sexual behavior, contraception and unintended pregnancy among young females

*Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica*, 1989, 68(3), 255-259

This paper examines behavioral aspects of sexual maturity and contraceptive use among sexually active Danish teenagers. The authors state that a pause in an effective contraceptive often precedes an unintended pregnancy, pointing to the need for follow-up counseling when OCs are prescribed. Taking the widespread use of contraception into account, it is possible that increased fertility might be a co-factor behind unsuccessful contraception. [9575]

## **ETHNIC COMMUNITIES**

### **Black Community**

**DUNCAN, GREG J. and SAUL D. HOFFMAN**

Teenage welfare receipt and subsequent dependence among black adolescent mothers

*Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1990, 22(1), 16+

Black teenage mothers who receive benefits through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) during

the perinatal period are more likely to be receiving AFDC at age 26 than are other black teenage mothers or women who do not have a teenage birth. They are also more likely to have a lower family income. Results of this analysis suggest that AFDC receipts near the time of nonmarital teenage birth may be an independent cause of future economic problems for these young mothers. [9570]

**DIAZ, ANGELA**

Frequency of use, knowledge, and attitudes toward the contraceptive sponge among inner-city black and Hispanic adolescent females

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 125-127

208 adolescents (mean age 17.9 years) completed a 54 item, self-administered questionnaire to assess the frequency of use, knowledge, and attitudes toward the contraceptive sponge in sexually active, inner-city, black and Hispanic adolescent females. Results indicate that the contraceptive least used is the sponge; only 4 of the girls had used it in the 3 months prior to the study and only 10 had ever used it. Knowledge of correct use of the sponge was poor; however, 69 of the 156 girls who knew about the sponge had a positive attitude toward it, indicating that the sponge may be a viable option for teens, particularly those who are not using birth control or who are using a less reliable method. [9644]

**DURANT, ROBERT H., SUSAN JAY, and CAROLYN SEYMORE**

Contraceptive and sexual behavior of black female adolescents: a test of a social-psychological theoretical model

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1990, 11(4), 326-334

A questionnaire administered to a sample of 115 black females, 12-18 years old from a low socioeconomic population and followed 6 months later by a second questionnaire assessed their sexual and contraceptive behavior. Coital frequency of the subjects was positively associated with Tanner's developmental stage, length of relationship, effectiveness of previous contraceptive method(s) and degree of birth control knowledge. Findings suggest coital frequency was inversely associated with a negative attitude toward pregnancy and negative parental attitudes towards adolescent pregnancy. The perceived risk of pregnancy was positively correlated with coital frequency and previous pregnancy. These findings support the authors' model and also suggest that among low socioeconomic black female adolescents the interpretation of several of the model components can vary. [9747]

**FULLILOVE, ROBERT E. et al.**

Risk of sexually transmitted disease among black adolescent crack users in Oakland and San Francisco, Calif.

*JAMA*, February 9, 1990, 263(6), 851-855

Crack has been associated with increases in sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among black teenagers. In an exploratory, cross-sectional study of the prevalence of risk behaviors that would promote the dissemination of STDs (including HIV) among 22 black teenaged crack users, 41% of those interviewed reported a history of an STD, more so among the females than males, and more so among those who combined crack with sexual relations. Risk behaviors included not using condom, having a history of STD, engaging in exchanges of drugs for sex or money, and having five or more sexual partners per year. Because of the "impetuous nature" of some crack-related sexual activity, most respondents acknowledge a degree of worry that they might get HIV infection. [9513]

**JEMMOTT, LORETTA SWEET and JOHN B. JEMMOTT III**

Sexual knowledge, attitudes and risky sexual behavior among inner-city black male adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, July 1990, 5(3), 346-369

200 black male inner-city junior and senior high school students completed an anonymous questionnaire about their sexual knowledge, attitudes, contraceptive use and sexual behavior. 97% reported coitus at least once. 78% did not use contraceptives during initial coitus and 54% did not during most recent coitus. Analysis revealed that students with more knowledge and more positive attitudes towards contraception were more likely to use contraceptives. [9829]

**PETE, JOANETTE M. and LYDIA DeSANTIS**  
Sexual decision making in young black adolescent females  
*Adolescence*, Spring 1990, 25(97), 145-154

This study of only five 14-year-old pregnant or recently delivered girls attempts to obtain a "broad and detailed view of the young black pregnant adolescents' perceptions and interpretations of the factors leading to the initiation of sexual activity and the decision to maintain the resultant pregnancy." Four core and several supporting factors emerged. Some of the findings are consistent with those reported in the literature and others not, namely: young black adolescents seek relationships based on trust/love prior to becoming sexually active; black adolescent males do not abandon their sexual partners once they become pregnant; young adolescents discuss sexual matters with sexual partners more than with same sex friends; and, young adolescents are capable of abstract, future oriented thinking. [9597]

**SANDVEN, KARI and MICHAEL RESNICK**  
Informal adoption among black adolescent mothers  
*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, April 1990, 60(2), 210-224

Although adolescent decision-making about adoption and parenting is an area of growing concern for researchers, there are few studies on informal adoption, a tradition in the black community. This is an examination of informal adoption as a response to pregnancy among 54 black urban unmarried female teens. Findings suggest that shared parenting and programs utilizing or emulating extended families are best so that teen mothers have better chances at fulfilling their personal goals. Other issues raised in this study are the need for pregnancy prevention programs aimed at vulnerable children in grade school and earlier identification of pregnancy. [9688]

#### **Latino Community**

**ANESHENSEL, CAROL S. et al.**  
Onset of fertility-related events during adolescence: a prospective comparison of Mexican American and Non-Hispanic white females  
*American Journal of Public Health*, August 1990, 80(8), 959-963

A community-based sample of 1,023 females, 13 to 19 years old, was interviewed in 1984-1985 with later follow-up. Results show that Mexico-born Mexican Americans have the lowest rate of early sexual intercourse but the highest rate of births. Non-Hispanic whites have the highest rate of early sexual intercourse, but the lowest rate of early births as they terminate pregnancies most often. U.S.-born Mexican Americans are between the other two groups. The authors conclude that primary pregnancy prevention programs are necessary, i.e., those that encourage delaying the onset of sexual activity, as well as secondary prevention programs which stress reducing exposure through contraception. [9826]

**CODEGA, SUSAN A., B. KAY PASLEY, and JILL KREUTZER**  
Coping behaviors of adolescent mothers: an exploratory study and comparison of Mexican-American and Anglos  
*Journal of Adolescent Research*, January 1990, 51(1), 34-53

A sample of pregnant and parenting adolescent females enrolled in school-based programs was used to compare coping behaviors of Mexican-Americans and Anglos. Both groups tended to use avoidance or passive types of behaviors, and used close friends for support. Significant differences were found in only 7 of the 49 coping behaviors, suggesting more similarities than differences between the two groups, with the differences reflecting a greater religious orientation of the Mexican-Americans. Cultural and familial characteristics influencing adolescent coping behavior are discussed and the implications for adolescent parent programs are suggested. [9521]

**DUANY, LUIS and KAREN PITTMAN**  
Latino youths at a crossroads  
*Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse, Children's Defense Fund*, January/March 1990. 31p.

This report focuses on Latino adolescents (ages 10-24), their problems and their future. While the overall proportion of youths in the U.S. is shrinking, the Latino segment of this age group is increasing. The report includes many statistics, with numerous charts of various breakdowns, covering topics such as demographics, births to Latina women, percentage of high school graduates who have taken math courses, etc. The authors conclude with recommendations for improving the quality of life and educational status of these young people, especially Latinas.

[Available from: Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20001]

**DuRANT, ROBERT H., ROBERT PENDERGRAST and CAROLYN SEYMORE**

Sexual behavior among Hispanic female adolescents in the United States

*Pediatrics*, June 1990, 85(6), 1051-1058

42% of Hispanic women, ages 15-19, in the 1982 NSFG survey were sexually active. Cuban, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and Central/South American were analyzed individually. Church attendance, religious affiliation, not being in school, not living with both parents, and age at menarche were associated with the differences of sexual activity within the different ethnic subgroups. These findings suggest that mainstream social continuity, family structure and church affiliation as well as physical maturity are related to Hispanic adolescent girls' sexual activity. [9827]

## **FAMILY VIOLENCE**

**GELLES, RICHARD J.**

Child abuse and violence in single-parent families: parent absence and economic deprivation

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, October 1989, 59(4), 492-501

A national survey of 6000 households found single parents were more likely to be violent toward their children than are parents in dual-caretaker households. Abusive violence appears to be a function of poverty in mother-only homes but unrelated to income among single fathers. [9375]

**MURAM, DAVID and CHRISTINE L. GALE**

Clinical assessment of the sexually abused girl

*Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*, September 1990, 24(9), 43+

Using several case histories, the authors illustrate recent advances in the diagnosis and management of sexually abused girls. It is estimated 1 girl in 5 and 1 boy in 11 suffer sexual abuse by the time they reach 18 years of age. Physical examinations fail to detect abnormalities in about 30% of the child victims of sexual abuse. The author contends that physicians should be vigilant to signs of possible abuse.

Available from: Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, Canner Publishing, 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011; \$5.00]

**POLIT, DENISE F., COZETTE MORROW WHITE and THOMAS D. MORTON**

Child sexual abuse and premarital intercourse among high-risk adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1990, 11(3), 231-234

177 teenage girls who, because of family dysfunction had become part of a child welfare system were the subjects in a study of the association between child sexual abuse and premarital sex. Half were placed in foster care, and the remainder were receiving protective services in their own home. Teens in foster homes were somewhat less likely to be sexually active than teens who remained at home. Girls who had been sexually abused were found to be more likely to engage in voluntary sexual intercourse. [9683]

## **HOMELESSNESS**

**DAIL, PAULA W.**

The psychosocial context of homeless mothers with young children: programs and policy implications

*Child Welfare*, July/August 1990, 69(4), 291-308

Homeless mothers with young children face special problems damaging to their social and parenting capacity. By examining multiple factors such as emotional tonality, goal orientation, coping, psychopathology, and sense of fatalism or control, the author concludes that parenting presents serious and complex problems to the homeless. To address this issue, initiatives must be forthcoming from all related spheres of social interest, including not just public welfare systems, but economic, political, societal and familial interests. [Available from: Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, N.W., Washington D.C.; \$8.00]

## **KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICE (KAP)**

**HINGSON, RALPH W. et al.**

Beliefs about AIDS, use of alcohol and drugs, and unprotected sex among Massachusetts adolescents  
*American Journal of Public Health*, March 1990, 80(3), 295-299

In 1988, 1,773 Massachusetts 16-19 year olds were randomly surveyed by telephone to ascertain their beliefs about AIDS, sex, and substance abuse. Findings of this study indicate that educators should try to change teens' beliefs about susceptibility to the HIV virus and try to heighten perceived effectiveness of condoms by teaching adolescents which types offer the most protection, teaching how to use them effectively, and addressing issues of embarrassment. It was noted that drug and alcohol use may reduce the likelihood of condom use. [9567]

**MOSHER, WILLIAM D.**

Contraceptive practices in United States, 1982-1988  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, September/October 1990, 22(5), 198-205

This review of contraceptive practices in the U.S. states that in 1988 about 60% of the 57.9 million U.S. women, 15-44 years of age, practiced contraception. 35% used reversible methods. Oral contraceptive use by married women declined between 1973 and 1982, but analysis of the NSFG shows that this decline stopped between 1982 and 1988. Reliance on sterilization continues to grow and is the most popular method of contraception among ever-married women. IUD use has dropped (the reasons are discussed), while condom use has increased sharply among teenagers and among never-married white and black women. [9910]

## **KAP -- AIDS/HIV**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL**

HIV-related knowledge and behaviors among high school students -- selected U.S. sites, 1989  
*JAMA*, July 18, 1990, 264(3), 318+

A questionnaire for anonymous self-administration was developed by representatives for 71 state, territorial, and local departments of education with technical assistance from the CDC. School response rates and sample size varied. Results indicate that most students knew the basic facts about HIV infection and transmission. In an editorial note, the CDC adds that from 1988 to 1989 the number of departments of education that conducted these surveys tripled. The surveys indicate that many students are at risk because they use IV drugs, share needles and have multiple sex partners. These surveys can be used to measure the prevalence of other health-risk behaviors. Departments of education can use the results for planning and evaluating comprehensive school health education and other risk-prevention programs. [9784]

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL**

HIV-related knowledge and behaviors among high school students -- selected U.S. sites, 1989  
*MMWR*, June 15, 1990, 39(23), 385-397

This report presents selected data from surveys conducted by departments of education in 30 states, 10 cities and two territories from February-May 1989. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was developed containing 39 questions: 5 for assessing demographic characteristics of the respondents, 26 for HIV-related knowledge and belief, 8 for IV-drug use and sexual behaviors. Each education department chose which of the 39 questions to administer, with all sites administering those questions related to demographics and HIV-related

knowledge and beliefs. 25 sites administered questions assessing IV-drug use and 19 sites administered questions that assessed sexual behaviors. Numerous tables illustrate data and conclusions are summarized. Departments of education and other agencies can use the results of these surveys to plan and evaluate comprehensive school health education programs and other HIV prevention programs that help students avoid priority risk-behaviors.

[Available from: Massachusetts Medical Society, C.S.P.O. Box 9120, Waltham MA, 02254-9120; \$2.00]

MacDONALD, NONI E.

High-risk STD/HIV behavior among college students

*JAMA*, June 20, 1990, 263(23), 3155-3159

5,514 Canadian students were surveyed to assess STD/HIV-related knowledge, attitudes and risk behavior. Students knew more about HIV/AIDS than about other STDs. This study revealed that many students know the facts concerning STD/HIV, yet most do not practice safe-sex. The author stresses that effective, behaviorally-focused educational programs focusing on safer-sex practices are needed. [9751]

ROSCOE, BRUCE and TAMMY L. KRUGER

AIDS: late adolescents' knowledge and its influence on sexual behavior

*Adolescence*, Spring, 1990, 25(97), 39-48

Approximately 300 late adolescent were surveyed to assess their knowledge of AIDS, and to determine if and how their sexual behavior had changed as a result. Findings suggest that late adolescents were knowledgeable regarding AIDS and its transmission; however, only about one-third had altered their sexual behavior as a result of fear of the disease. These results stress the need for AIDS prevention education. Recommendations are presented. [9593]

SHRUM, JACQUE CRIST, NORMA HASTON TURNER and KATHERINE E.M. BRUCE

Development of an instrument to measure attitude toward acquired immune deficiency syndrome

*AIDS Education and Prevention*, 1989, 1(3), 222-230

The AIDS Attitude Scale (AAS) was developed to measure attitudes toward acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) among college students. It was learned that females and older students (21 and over) were significantly more tolerant about AIDS than males and younger students. Uses of the instrument in attitudinal studies, program planning, and evaluation are discussed. [9514]

KAP -- College Students

KING, BRUCE M. and ELIZABETH C. LOCOCO

Effects of sexually explicit textbook drawings on enrollment and family communication

*Journal of Sex Education and Therapy*, Spring 1990, 16(1), 38-53

College students rated their emotional responses and attitudes toward typical sex education textbook drawings. Although most students felt that drawings should be included, a large number would not show such a book to either their parents or a 15-year-old sibling. Behaviorally matched photographs superimposed on the same pages evoked stronger negative responses. Results indicate that educators should reconsider using textbook drawings of sexual behaviors if the book is to serve as a vehicle for enhancing family communication. [9830]

LEE, PETER and DANIEL LEE

Condom machines on college campuses

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 582-584

In this editorial, the authors argue that condom machines should be on college campuses in order to prevent the

spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as to avoid unintended pregnancies. However, the argument is not supported by actual outcomes. A survey of students showed that despite the availability of condom machines on campuses, a relatively large percentage of students, especially males, did not regularly use this form of contraception. [9465]

## **MALE ISSUES**

**DANIELSON, ROSS, et al.**

Reproductive health counseling for young men: what does it do?

*Family Planning Perspectives*, May/June 1990, 22(3), 115-121

Findings of this study support the belief that health care practitioners, health care programs and patient education can play an effective role in educating men and that patient education may indeed have a restraining rather than an encouraging effect on young men's sexual activity. Because of these findings it is groundless to withhold explicit contraceptive education and services for men because of concern that they may be encouraged to precocious sexual activity. Sexual restraint may be promoted in the context of frank treatment of sexuality and contraception. An association with increased use of condoms was not seen because of the pill's greater effectiveness; however, considering the rise in STDs and HIV infection condom use needs to be addressed. [9787]

**HANSON, SANDRA, DONNA RUANE MORRISON, and ALAN L. GINSBURG**

The antecedents of teenage fatherhood

*Demography*, November 1989, 26(4), 579-596

The High School and Beyond Survey was used to develop a profile of young men who are at risk of becoming teenage fathers. The most cogent factors that emerged from this study of causes associated with teenage fathering include being black, going steady, and having nontraditional views about parenting outside of marriage. [9576]

**KLEIN, JEFFREY F., CHARLES C. BERRY and MARIANNE E. FELICE**

The development of a testicular self-examination instructional booklet for adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1990, 11(3), 235-239

Testicular cancer (TC) is the most common cancer in 15- to 34-year-old males, but many young men are unaware of their risk, symptoms, and the possibility of detection by testicular self-examination (TSE). After a pretest determining baseline knowledge and TSE activity, 66 young men (15-20 years old) were given a programmed-learning, self-instructional booklet to read. Comparisons of posttest and pretest assessments suggest that adolescent males are not being taught about TC and TSE and that the authors' booklet is an effective teaching tool. [9667]

**WATTENBERG, ESTHER**

Unmarried fathers: perplexing questions

*Children Today*, March/April 1990, 19(2), 25-31

This review of the many questions related to unmarried fathers, called the "phantom" partner in adolescent childbearing, discusses demographic information, paternity issues, and social services for unmarried fathers. Almost no data exists about fathers of non-AFDC out-of-wedlock children, and therefore the base of available knowledge about these young men is slim. Wattenberg addresses policy issues. [9756]

## **MENTALLY DISABLED**

**RAUH, JOSEPH L. et al.**

Sterilization for the mentally retarded adolescent: balancing the equities/ the Cincinnati experience

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 467-472

This is a discussion of the rights of the mentally retarded concerning sterilization. Beginning with a single case, the authors expand their discussion and include the 50 states' positions. A model statute is provided for a Voluntary Sterilization Act. [9451]

## **PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION**

**WEINSTEIN, MAXINE and ARLAND THORNTON**

Mother-child relations and adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior

*Demography*, November 1989, 26(4), 563-577

Using data from a probability sample of 888 mother-child pairs of white women, it was concluded that children who have a close relationship with their mothers were more likely to hold attitudes and behave in a manner consistent with their mothers' attitudes than children with more distant relationships. A comparison was made of the mothers' and children's attitudes toward premarital sexual intercourse and the children's report of whether they had engaged in premarital sexual intercourse. [9427]

## **PREGNANCY**

**CASPAR, LYNNE**

Does family interaction prevent adolescent pregnancy?

*Family Planning Perspectives*, May/June 1990, 22(3), 109-114

Results of analysis of data from the 1982 NSFG indicate that the family may be effective in increasing adolescents' use of contraceptives and selection of abortion. Family interaction was not associated with forestalling sexual activity or for providing for the well-being of the teen and her child. It is unlikely policies based solely on family interaction will be effective. Characteristics found to be associated with effectiveness in preventing teenage pregnancy include race, religion, mother's education, teen's age and family income. [9789]

## **CENTER FOR POPULATION OPTIONS**

Teenage pregnancy and too-early childbearing: public costs, personal consequences

*Center for Population Options*, 1989, 18p.

This 1988 study focuses on the cost to the country each year in taxpayer dollars to support families resulting from teenage pregnancy. These costs show that pregnancy prevention is cost effective. Access to sexuality information and family planning services and the requisite cross-section of community policy-makers is also important in reducing teenage pregnancy.

[Available from: Center for Population Options, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 1200, Washington DC, 20005; \$1.00]

**COOKSEY, ELIZABETH C.**

Factors in the resolution of adolescent premarital pregnancies

*Demography*, May 1990, 27(2), 207-218

Family background factors in premarital pregnancy resolution for adolescents in the U. S. are examined. Findings indicate there are marked differences, based on ethnicity or race, in the way teen pregnancies are resolved. The factors that account for the differences are not the same for blacks, whites and Hispanics and include the effects of family structure, age at conception, family size, and having a working mother. Parental education is an important predictor for all groups, the higher the level of education, the less likely the pregnancy will be carried to term. [9695]

**HERR, KATHLEEN**

Adoption vs. parenting decisions among pregnant adolescents

*Adolescence*, winter 1989, 24(96), 795-799

Since pregnant adolescents rarely choose to give their child for adoption, the author chose to ascertain which

demographic, social, and intervention variables were related to the decision. Peers and decision-making groups did not seem to have as great an influence as the teens' mothers' attitudes. Mothers were often reluctant to tell their daughters that they favored adoption, yet the teens who gave their children for adoption tended to have mothers who favored this decision. Policy implications drawn from the results of this study are explored.

[9522]

#### **NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION**

##### **An overview of state policies affecting adolescent pregnancy and parenting**

Washington DC: National Governors Association, 1990. 38p. \$15.00. ISBN 1-55877-112-3

This report provides a broad overview of state policies and programs addressing problems of adolescent pregnancy and parenting. State officials, advocates, and others may find this useful in identifying priorities for services to at-risk youth and teen parents. This report is an extension of a report issued in 1985, *Addressing the problem of adolescent pregnancy: the state of the art and art in the states*, by Madeleine Kimmich.

[Available from: National Governors' Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington DC 20001-1572]

#### **PITTMAN, KAREN**

##### **Rebuttal of two controversial teen pregnancy studies**

*Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse, Childrens' Defense Fund*, May 1990, 25-28

In this report, Karen Pittman discusses two controversial studies that suggest teen pregnancy is not a problem and that prevention programs are misguided. Pittman reviews the arguments made by Geronimus in a widely publicized paper given at the AAAS meeting this Spring, and by Upchurch, and states that both studies contain limitations. She concludes that a more reflective review leads to reaffirmation of the need for teen pregnancy prevention programs.

[Available from Childrens' Defense Fund, 122 C Street, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20001]

#### **SANTELLI, JOHN S. and MARC S. JACOBSON**

##### **Birth weight outcomes for repeat teenage pregnancy**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, May 1990, 11(3), 240-247

To investigate the outcomes for repeat teenage pregnancy and the effect of interpregnancy interval on birth weight, birth certificate data were reviewed from all mothers < age 26 delivering their second baby during 1981-1983 at an urban teaching hospital. Mothers were divided into 3 groups: those < age 20 for both births; < age 20 for the first, but the second delayed until the mother was 20- to 25-years old; and mothers ages 20 to 25 for both births. Results indicate that the last two groups showed improvement in accessing prenatal care for the second pregnancy. Interpregnancy interval had no influence on the birthweight of the second infant in any group.

[9698]

#### **STEVENS-SIMON, CATHERINE, KLAUS J. ROGHMANN and ELIZABETH R. McANARNEY**

##### **Repeat adolescent pregnancy and low birth weight: methods issues**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 114-118

National birth statistics and other cross-sectional studies of these relationships suggest a decrease in mean birth weight and an increased incidence of low-weight births with parity among adolescent mothers. The authors examine the potential reasons for these conclusions to determine whether multiparity itself is a low-birth-weight risk factor among adolescent mothers or whether it is a marker for other adolescent maternal conditions that increase the risk of a low birth weight, independent of parity.

[9648]

#### **WELLS, ROBERT D., JIM McDIARMID and MAHIN BAYATPOUR**

##### **Perinatal health belief scales: a cost-effective technique for predicting prenatal appointment keeping rates among pregnant teenagers**

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 119-124

This study compares two different methods for predicting pregnant teenagers at risk for failing to keep appointments for comprehensive prenatal care: a psychological questionnaire and the Perinatal Health Belief Scales (PHBS), completed by the teens and their health care provider. Results suggest that adolescents who fail to keep appointments were likely to have significantly lower levels of concern regarding their risks during pregnancy than their health care provider had. Adolescents were more likely to keep appointments if they expressed concerns on the PHBS that were similar to their health care provider. Neither measure, when applied individually, was successful for prediction. [9649]

WITMAR, MARTHA B.

Prenatal care in the United States: reports call for improvements in quality and accessibility  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1990, 22(1), 31-35

This article details use of prenatal care by U.S. women using data from the Alan Guttmacher Institute and the U.S. Public Health Service. Both agencies recognize that although the majority of women in the U.S. obtain adequate prenatal care, changes are needed to improve the quality and access to care by certain subgroups, e.g. low-income women, Hispanics, blacks, Native Americans, teenagers, and less-educated women. [9551]

ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB, MARILYN B. HIRSCH and JOHN A. BOSCIA

Differential characteristics of adolescent pregnancy test patients: abortion, childbearing and negative test groups  
*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 107-113

Baseline differences between three groups of black teens were established: those who terminated pregnancy, those who tested negative, and those who carried to term. Education aspirations, achievement, economic well being, sexual/contraceptive history, psychologic characteristics, and desire for a child were compared. Negative pregnancy test patients often revealed characteristics suggesting a high risk of unintended pregnancy, e.g., more prior pregnancy tests and a greater desire to conceive. Implications are discussed, emphasizing the need to intervene after a negative pregnancy test with counseling to help avert a future undesired conception. [9605]

#### **PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

CHRISTOPHER, F. SCOTT and MARK W. ROOSA

An evaluation of an adolescent pregnancy prevention program: is "Just say no" enough?  
*Family Relations*, January 1990, 39(1), 60-72

An abstinence promotion program that targeted middle school children is the focus of this study. After being exposed to six program sessions stressing self-esteem, communication skills, peer pressure, and the value that sex should be confined to marriage, the only change shown by the 191 participants is a reported increase in precoital sexual activity. The implications for family life education are discussed. [9523]

DRYFOOS, JOY G.

Community schools: new institutional arrangements for preventing high-risk behavior  
*Family Life Educator*, Summer 1990, 8(4), 4-9

After reviewing the forces causing changes in our schools, Dryfoos describes interventions currently provided in schools, suggesting some that could be provided in the future. She examines strategies aimed at preventing delinquency, smoking, and unintended pregnancy. Six components of successful prevention programs emerge and are discussed at length. The author advises that for greater effectiveness programs be directed at predictors of high-risk behaviors rather than at actual behaviors. [9694]

MINTER, PATRICIA W.

Tera talk: peer groups addressing teen pregnancy  
*American Journal of Public Health*, March 1990, 80(3), 349-350

This is a discussion of the peer group pregnancy prevention program in Forsyth County, NC, which targets girls 12 to 17, and stresses community involvement, academic incentives, and other "non-threatening health promotion

activities." At the time this article was written, the program had attracted 400 teens, over half of whom said they were sexually active. On a simple cost analysis basis, if the program prevents 6 routine births, or one or more premature births in the county per year, the program has paid for itself. This does not even measure the benefits to the participants who are able to improve their health, self-esteem and their ability to cope. [9606]

## **SIECUS REPORT**

### **Part III: healthy adolescent sexual development**

***SIECUS Report*, April/May 1990, 18(4), 32p.**

This issue of the *SIECUS Report* discusses prevention strategies. William A. Fischer addresses the issue of adolescent pregnancy and STDs in his article "All together now: an integrated approach to preventing adolescent pregnancy and STD/HIV infection," and Carolyn Patierno discusses the use of teen theater in "Empowering teenagers: the use of theater in HIV/AIDS education, New York program models." The issue also includes an editorial by Debra Haffner, "Moving toward a healthy paradigm of teen development: helping young people develop into sexually healthy adults," and an annotated bibliography of current books on sexuality. [Available from: SIECUS, 130 West 42nd Street, Suite 2500, New York, NY 10036]

## **PUBERTY**

**DRINKWATER, BARBARA L., BARBARA BRUEMNER and CHARLES H. CHESTNUT**

### **Menstrual history as a determinant of current bone density in young athletes**

***JAMA*, January 26, 1990, 263(4), 545-548**

The relationship of prior menstrual irregularities and current menstrual status to bone density was determined using single- and dual-photon absorptiometry. Menstrual patterns were ranked on a scale of one to nine in terms of their potential adverse effect on bone. Lumbar density and body weight were also factors. Data from this study suggest that extended periods of oligomenorrhea/amenorrhea may have a residual effect on lumbar bone density. [9537]

**McGRORY, ARLENE**

### **Menarche: responses of early adolescent females**

***Adolescence*, Summer 1990, 225(98), 265-270**

This paper investigates the response of menarcheal age females to the event of menarche and the perception of pubertal changes in premenarcheal girls. There was no significant difference in overall self-esteem or body image in pre- and postmenarcheal girls, nor was recency of menarche related to overall self-esteem or body image. [9798]

**RIERDAN, JILL and ELISSA KOFF**

### **Premenarcheal predictors of the experience of menarche: a prospective study**

***Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1990, 11(5), 404-407**

This study assessed the impact of premenarcheal menstrual attitudes and personality attributes for menarcheal experience. It also measured the relative strength of these variables in relation to menarcheal timing and preparation for menarche. Findings suggest direction for and optimism about the potential efficacy of education in promoting more positive menarcheal experience. [9799]

## **STDs**

**BERGERON, CHRISTINE, ALEX FERENCZY and RALPH RICHART**

### **Underwear: contamination by human papillomaviruses**

***American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, January 1990, 162(1), 25-29**

Genital human papillomavirus-related lesions occurring in 74 patients and cellular swab samples taken from their underwear were analyzed with a filter hybridization technique for human papillomavirus (HPV) deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). HPV DNA was found in 54 of 74 lesional tissues and 13 out of 74 swabs from underwear. This study shows that a significant portion of patients with anogenital HPV infections have contaminated undergarments. The authors state the significance of this is not clear; however, patients with genital HPV should be advised of the potential for infection from underwear. This may be more relevant when counseling teenagers who commonly exchange clothing. [9504]

**BRAVERMAN, PAULA K. et al.**

Screening asymptomatic adolescent males for chlamydia

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1997, 1(2), 141-144

97 asymptomatic 16- to 21-year-old sexually active males were evaluated for gonorrhea and chlamydia using several methods of evaluation. This paper discusses the efficacy of these methods, and concludes that the absence of pyuria should not rule out any STD and that enzyme immunoassay was the best predictor for chlamydia infection. [9630]

**BROWN, HERBERT P.**

Recognizing STDs in adolescents

*Contemporary pediatrics*, October 1989, 6(10), 17+

The author states that adolescents think they are immortal and immune to everything. However, for just that reason, he says, they are susceptible to infection caused by their sexual experimentation, naivete and lack of caution. Pediatricians must, he adds, be more aware of diagnosing STDs and of prevention strategies. In light of this he includes guidelines for safer sex. [9410]

**BRUCE, KATHERINE E.M. and CYNTHIA G. BULLINS**

Students' attitudes and knowledge about genital herpes

*Journal of Sex Education & Therapy*, Winter 1989, 15(4), 257-270

Findings of this study of 600 students suggest they were "somewhat knowledgeable" about genital herpes, but that they also expressed fears and misconceptions. Familiarity with an individual having the disease was found to be related to increased acceptance and less fear. [9596]

**CARNE, C. A. and G. DOCKERTY**

Genital warts: need to screen for coinfection

*British Medical Journal*, February 17, 1990, 300(6722), 452

An increased incidence of infection with genital warts was found among patients at genitourinary clinics in England between 1986 and 1987. Because these warts are sexually transmitted, tracing of contacts may be required. Since asymptomatic genital infection may result in serious disease and infertility, the authors conclude that all patients with genital warts should be referred to a genitourinary clinic for at least one visit to screen for coinfection and trace contacts. [9561]

**DUNCAN, M. ELIZABETH et al.**

First coitus before menarche and risk of sexually transmitted disease

*Lancet*, February 10, 1990, 335(8685), 338-340

The prevalence of STDs, PID, and cervical cancer, and the relationship among these conditions were studied in 2,111 Ethiopian women. Early sexual activity was associated with an increase in prevalence rates of STD and PID. Possible etiological factors for these findings include physical and immunological immaturity of the female genital tract and the number of sexual partners. [9559]

**SPENCE, MICHAEL R., JOAN ADLER and ROBERT McLELLAN**

Pelvic inflammatory disease in the adolescent

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, July 1990, 11(4), 304-309

This study of young adults and adolescents with a clinical diagnosis of PID focused on whether there were differences in the presentation in the two groups. Demographic characteristics, sexual history, physical findings, severity of illness, and laboratory findings were compared. Most significantly, adolescents sought health care later in the course of their illnesses than did adults. No statistical differences were found in the other parameters studied. The authors discuss the implications of these findings regarding health care, STDs, and the education of adolescents. [9732]

## **SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS**

**COUNCIL on SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, AMA**

Providing medical services through school-based health programs

*Journal of School Health*, March 1990, 60(3), 87-91

The American Medical Association was called on to study the efficacy of school-based health clinics. Data show that a significant number of school-aged youth are in need of an adequate source of health care. School-based health programs constitute a promising avenue for providing health services to adolescents, particularly in medically underserved areas. Small-scale studies suggest that such programs are a viable means to increase access to health care for youth. [9646]

**GALAVOTTI, CHRISTINE and SHARON R. LOVICK**

School-based clinic use and other factors affecting adolescent contraceptive behavior

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, November 1989, 10(6), 506-512

Adolescent risk-taking, preventive behavior, and contraceptive use were investigated using a self-administered questionnaire in a sample of 260 inner city high school students, targeted by a school-based health clinic. Older age at first intercourse, higher number of welfare benefits received by the household (including Medicaid), and use of the school-based clinic were significant positive predictors of more frequent contraceptive use by adolescents. Results of the study suggest that pregnancy prevention programs may have some success in encouraging and enabling sexually active adolescents to use contraception. Rigorous program evaluation is needed to help policy makers and program planners design and refine adolescent pregnancy-prevention efforts. [9472]

## **SERVICES**

**BRINDIS, CLAIRE D. and PHILIP R. LEE**

Public policy issues affecting the health care delivery system of adolescents

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, September 1990, 11(5), 387-397

The authors state that policymakers are at a crossroads in pursuing viable solutions to preventing and treating adolescent health problems. Because there is no national policy for children and youth, the people concerned with these issues must join efforts at the community, local, state, and national levels and move for a national policy. Model programs that will influence new policy directions should be built and evaluated in the meantime. Public policy must support integrated coordinated approaches that include comprehensive strategies involving health, education, income maintenance, and job training. Health providers play a vital role in the process. [9834]

**DELENE, LINDA M. and ANDREW A. BROGOWICZ**

Student healthcare needs, attitudes, and behavior: marketing implications for college health centers

*Journal of American College Health*, January 1990, 38(1), 157-164

Based on a comprehensive survey of 1,050 students, this paper focuses on students' health concerns, their use of facilities, healthcare knowledge and outlook. The authors discuss their findings emphasizing the marketing implications involved in meeting student health concerns. They stress the importance of matching services to needs through various means, including consideration of joint inter-institutional development of healthcare

**JOHNSON, KAY and ALICE YANG MOORE**

**Improving health programs for low-income youths**

**Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse, *Children's Defense Fund*, July 1990, 17p.**

This report addresses the issue of health programs for low-income youths. Aside from the normal illnesses of youth, these teens also face high-risk from what are called socially rather than biologically caused problems: substance abuse, teen pregnancy, suicide. This report discusses ways to remove barriers to health care for low-income teens through publicly funded programs, Medicaid, and EPSDT. Other smaller programs are also discussed. Policy makers, public health administrators, and community leaders will learn and understand recent legislative changes that affect health services.

[Available from Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20001]

**MILLARD, THOMAS L.**

**School-based social work and family therapy**

***Adolescence*, Summer 1990, 25(98), 401-408**

Millard discusses family therapy as a function of school-based social work. A rationale for school-based intervention is provided since the school represents a fixed point to the child. Family therapy should be emphasized in school because school social workers are in a strategic position to thoroughly assess family dysfunction. The author argues that unless adolescents' problems are understood in the context of family dysfunction, any help provided is at best impermanent. [9836]

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION and AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

**Code blue: unit for healthier youth**

**Alexandria, VA: NASBE and AMA, [1990], 52p.**

*Code blue* is designated as "a call to action" by the National Commission on the Role of the School and the Community in Improving Adolescent Health. Starting with findings indicating there is a crisis in adolescent health, the commission made 4 recommendations: to guarantee all adolescents access to health services regardless of ability to pay; to make communities the front line in the battle for adolescent health; to organize services around people, not vice versa; and to urge schools to play a much stronger role in improving teen health. In the last chapter of this report, the commission delineates roles for various groups, local, state and national, and challenges them to unite for healthier youth.

[Available from: NASBE, 1012 Cameron Street, Alexandria VA 22314; \$12.50]

**NEWACHECK, PAUL W. and MARGARET A. McMANUS**

**Health care expenditure patterns for adolescents**

***Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, March 1990, 11(2), 133-140**

This discussion of health care expenditure patterns for adolescents revealed that average total per capita expenditures were \$525. Average out-of-pocket expenses were \$151 (1988 dollars), the burden of which was unevenly distributed among the families of the adolescents. Having health insurance coverage greatly reduced the risk of incurring burdensome out-of-pocket expenses. Health policy interventions to improve health insurance coverage of adolescents is also examined. [9647]

**SIMONS, JANET and RAY PEREZ**

**Where to find data about adolescents and young adults: a guide to sources**

**Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse, *Children's Defense Fund*, November 1989, 31p.**

This report provides sources of easily available information about adolescents on a variety of topics. Many of these sources are produced by the federal government. Information on the Freedom of Information Act

(FOIA), and the ERIC on-line database are included.  
[Available from: Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001]

VERCELLINI, PAOLO et al.

Laparoscopy in the diagnosis of chronic pelvic pain in adolescent women  
*Journal of Reproductive Medicine*, October 1989, 34(10), 827-830

Chronic pelvic pain (CPP) is a frequent complaint in adolescent women. The value of laparoscopy in the differential diagnosis of CPP in 47 adolescents is assessed here with the authors concluding that laparoscopy is an invaluable tool in diagnosis of CPP in adolescents and should be used before starting a psychiatric evaluation or prescribing long-term medical treatment. [9379]

## SEXUALITY and SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

BINGHAM, C. RAYMOND, BRENT C. MILLER and GERALD R. ADAMS

Correlates of age at first sexual intercourse in a national sample of young women  
*Journal of Adolescent Research*, January 1990, 5(1), 18-33

A subsample of 814 sexually experienced adolescent females from the 1979 United States National Survey of Young Women was analyzed to assess correlates of age at first sexual intercourse. Chronological age and age at menarche were determined to be significant factors. [9470]

BLUM, ROBERT W.

Adolescent medicine  
*JAMA*, May 16, 1990, 263(19), 2621-2623

In the past few years there has been an attempt to analyze the interrelationship of the biologic, behavioral, emotional, and social forces that influence adolescent well-being. The author focuses on the connection of biology and behavior and on an understanding of the relationship between healthy risk behavior and achievement among adolescents. [9693]

CHILMAN, CATHERINE S.

Promoting healthy adolescent sexuality  
*Family Relations*, April 1990, 39(2), 123-131

The author contends that adolescent sexuality is a central and positive part of total and normal growth towards maturity and well-being in 10- to 20-year olds. She does not focus on specific behaviors, but rather summarizes pertinent theory and research to determine what factors are known to affect sexual health in both negative and positive ways. [9692]

FLEWELLING, ROBERT L. and KARL E. BAUMAN

Family structure as a predictor of initial substance use and sexual intercourse in early adolescence  
*Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 1990, 52(1), 171-181

A two-year study of 2,102 young adolescents assessed the relationship between family structure and whether cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and sexual intercourse had ever been tried. Results indicate significantly higher levels of ever-usage for children of nonintact families, implying that children of disrupted families are at a higher risk of smoking, drinking and engaging in sexual intercourse. A firmer understanding of the mechanisms that underlie this association is needed. [9573]

**HOWARD, MARION and JUDITH BLAMEY McCABE**  
Helping teenagers postpone sexual involvement  
*Family Planning Perspectives*, January/February 1990, 22(1), 21-26

Telephone interviews were used to evaluate an outreach program for eighth graders, focused on helping students resist peer and social pressure to initiate sexual activity. The results revealed that among students who had not had sexual intercourse, those participating in the program were significantly more likely to postpone sexual activity through the end of the ninth grade than were similar students who were not in the program. Because they delayed sexual activity, program participants also experienced fewer pregnancies. [9574]

**INGERSOLL, GARY M. and DONALD P. ORR**  
Behavioral and emotional risk in early adolescents  
*Journal of Early Adolescents*, November 1989, 9(4), 396-408

In this study, self-reported problem behaviors from 1,508 junior high-school students were analyzed. Results indicated a higher emotional risk factor among females, but a higher behavioral risk factor among males. Risk status was found to vary as a function of age, family configuration, and cognitive level. [9422]

**KOFF, ELISSA, JILL RIERDAN and MARGARET L. STUBBS**  
Gender, body image, and self-concept in early adolescence  
*Journal of Early Adolescence*, February 1990, 10(1), 56-68

This examination of ninth-grade males and females tested three hypotheses: females would have more differentiated body images than males; males would value their bodies more than females; and, the degree of relationship between valuation of body image and self-concept would be stronger for females than males. As predicted, females had more differentiated and males had more global body images; also males were more positive about their bodies than females. Contrary to expectations, no significant gender differences were found between body image and self-concept. [9600]

**MILLER, BRENT and PATRICIA H. DYK**  
Adolescent sexuality, contraception, and childbearing  
*Journal of Family Issues*, September 1990, 11(3), 235-352

Sponsored by the National Council on Family Relations, this issue of *Journal of Family Issues*, focuses on the topic of teen sexuality. Experts contributed chapters from different viewpoints: dating, fertility-related behavior, contraceptive attitudes and intentions among inexperienced males, pregnancy resolution, and receipt of welfare benefits.

[Available from: Sage Publications, Inc. 211 W. Hillcrest Dr. , Newbury Park, CA 91320]

**PAUL, ELIZABETH L. and KATHLEEN M. WHITE**  
The development of intimate relationships in late adolescence  
*Adolescence*, Summer 1990, 25(98), 375-400

Relationship maturity is presented as a unifying framework for understanding intimate involvements as a part of the developmental process. Relevant empirical literature is reviewed. Issues addressed include: specific contexts of intimacy in adolescence, the role of gender in intimacy development, the interplay of identity and intimacy development, and the effects of social issues on the process. [9831]

**PHINNEY, VIRGINIA G. et al.**  
The relationship between early development and psychosexual behaviors in adolescent females  
*Adolescence*, Summer 1990, 25(98), 321-332

A national sample of adolescent females, aged 15 to 19, examined the relationship between early sexual maturation and the psychosexual behaviors of dating and sexual intercourse. Early-maturing girls were more likely to have experienced earlier dating and coital onset than were later maturing girls. Blacks experienced menarche and first intercourse at earlier ages and began dating at later ages than nonblacks. Regardless of race, girls with earlier coital experience, were found to have menarche and dating onset at earlier ages. [9832]

**POLIT, DENISE F., THOMAS D. MORTON and COZETTE MORROW WHITE**

Sex, contraception and pregnancy among adolescents in foster care

*Family Planning Perspectives*, September/October 1989, 21(5), 203-208

Young women aged 13-18 who remain in their parents' home despite some family dysfunction are more likely to engage in sexual activity than teenagers living in foster homes. They are also more likely to become pregnant. This study indicates foster parents may provide teenagers with a more stable environment. Good statistics and charts relating to contraception, foster care and race are included. [9373]

**ROWE, DAVID C., JOSEPH LEE RODGERS, and SYLVIA MESECK-BUSHEY**

An "epidemic" model for sexual intercourse prevalence for black and white adolescents

*Social Biology*, Fall-Winter 1989, 36(3-4), 127-145

This theoretical examination is designed to explain the cumulative prevalences of sexual intercourse. Findings suggest there are racial differences in pubertal maturation rates, with earlier maturation among black than white girls, leading to an earlier initiation of coitus among blacks and a consequent snowballing effect on coitus prevalences at later ages. The authors add that although cultural differences may play a part, they feel their interpretation, based on maturity, avoids moral implications and that whatever their race, parents of pubertal teenagers face a different challenge than others. [9601]

**SCOTT-JONES, DIANE and ANNE B. WHITE**

Correlates of sexual activity in early adolescence

*Journal of Early Adolescence*, May 1990, 10(2), 221-238

Numerous variables associated with beginning sexual activity were assessed in 114 black and white males and females in early adolescence recruited from public schools and community agencies. 28% reported having had sexual intercourse at least once. There were no significant race or gender differences in sexual activity or age at first intercourse. Mother's education, having a boy/girl friend, educational expectations and age were significant predictors of sexual activity. Among sexually active adolescents, whites were more likely than blacks to use contraception regularly and to use effective methods. [9833]

**TREBOUX, DOMINIQUE and NANCY A. BUSCH-ROSSNAGEL**

Social network influences on adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviors

*Journal of Adolescent Research*, April 1990, 5(2), 175-189

This paper tests a model of the relationships among a set of social variables and their influence on sexual behaviors. Results show the model was more "successful" in explaining the sexual attitudes and behaviors of males than of females and of virgins than of nonvirgins. Parents were of greater influence for males, and friends were for females. This study is unique because it uses the socialization approach to develop and test causal influences on adolescent sexuality. [9602]

## **SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

**ADGER, HOOVER Jr. and CATHERINE DE ANGELIS**

Sexuality education: our schools can do better

*Contemporary Pediatrics*, October 1989, 6(10), 56+

Although most schools provide some type of sexuality education, the authors state there is wide variation in what is taught, and many teachers feel unprepared to teach the subject as well as threatened by adverse community reaction. It is suggested that pediatricians should help schools develop policies, review classroom material and provide inservice training. [9425]

**BEARINGER, LINDA H.**

Study group report on the impact of television on adolescent views of sexuality

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1990, 11(1), 71-75

An easing of government regulations regarding the media has accompanied a shift toward permissiveness in society. Concurrently, there is an increase in teenage sexual activity at an increasingly younger age. The limitations of systematic research on the impact of televised sexuality on adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviors pose a problem which needs to be addressed further in order to assess the long-term impact of televised sexuality. [9577]

**BROWN, JANE D., KIM WALSH CHILDERS and CYNTHIA S. WASZAK**

Television and adolescent sexuality

*Journal of Adolescent Health Care*, January 1990, 11(1), 62-70

The authors reviewed existing studies of the sexual contents of television programming and advertising and its effects on adolescent viewers. Content studies showed that the frequency of sexual references and explicitness has increased in the past decade. Studies of the effects of this content suggest that adolescents who rely heavily on television for information about sexuality will have high standards of female beauty, will believe that premarital and extramarital intercourse with multiple partners is acceptable and are unlikely to learn about contraceptives as protection against diseases and pregnancy. [9578]

**CORE-GEBHART, PENNY, MICHAEL YOUNG and SUSAN J. HART**

Family life/sexuality education in a Title XX mode: the Arkansas family life education project

*Family Life Educator*, Spring 1990, 8(3), 11-13

This is an overview of the Title XX Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Project in Arkansas. Title XX is known as the "Chastity Act" because its major purpose is to reach adolescents before they become sexually active in order to maximize guidance from parents and family, and to promote "self-discipline" and other prudent approaches to preventing pregnancies. The Arkansas project includes education, teacher/leader training, research, program evaluation, consultation and curriculum development. It is a three-time winner of the U.S. Department of Health Human Services award for outstanding work in community health promotion and has been featured by professional associations, such as the American Medical Association. [9579]

**De MAURO, DIANE**

Sexuality education 1990: a review of state sexuality and AIDS curricula

*SIECUS Report*, December 1989/January 1990, 18(2), 31p.

This overview provides information on the status of sexuality education based on responses from 23 states with sexuality education, and 34 states with AIDS education. An evaluation of the sexuality education curricula indicated that most are not sufficiently comprehensive.

[Available from SIECUS, 32 Washington Place, 5th floor, New York, NY 10003; \$8.00]

**RIENZO, BARBARA A.**

**The politics of sexuality education**

*Journal of Sex Education & Therapy*, Fall, 1989, 15(3), 163-174

The results of a statewide survey of health education supervisors indicate that although some instruction takes place, by and large, districts did not fully utilize the strategies suggested by professionals for establishing sexuality education programs. Two tactics emerged as most important in relation to the strongest programs: the involvement of parents and the active public support of a community network. [9426]

**GLOR, JEFFREY E. and LAWRENCE J. SEVERY**

**Frequency of intercourse and contraceptive choice**

*Journal of Biosocial Science*, April 1990, 72(2), 231-237

128 female college students, currently involved in a sexual relationship, were given a questionnaire to determine the effects of frequency of intercourse on perceptions of the pill and the condom. Intercourse frequency was found to be strongly associated with knowledge of both methods. People experiencing more frequent sexual intercourse were more favorably disposed toward the pill, and vice versa. Implications of these findings are discussed. [9699]

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**CRUMLEY, FRANK E.**

**Substance abuse and adolescent suicidal behavior**

*JAMA*, June 13, 1990, 263(22), 3051-3056

Evidence collected over the past two decades supports the hypothesis of psychoactive substances among teens as a risk factor for suicidal behavior -- ideation, attempted suicide, and completed suicide. It is not known whether this association is causal or not, but it is of growing concern because of the increasing rate of adolescent psychoactive substance abuse in the past 20 years. Additional data support a specific association between alcohol intoxication and suicide by firearms among teens. Adolescent psychoactive substance abusers appear to be at higher risk for suicidal behavior and may need the appropriate psychiatric treatment. [9745]

**FLANIGAN, BEVERLY et al.**

**Alcohol use as a situational influence on young women's pregnancy risk-taking behaviors**

*Adolescence*, Spring 1990, 25(97), 205-214

This research depicts 43 instances of intercourse resulting in unplanned pregnancies in 14-21 year-olds. It corroborates other studies that suggest use of alcohol compromises a young woman's ability to use contraceptives. Numerous variables are examined in the study. [9594]

**KOPPELMAN, JANE and JUDITH MILLER JONES**

**Crack: it's destroying fragile low-income families.**

*Public Welfare*, Fall 1989, 47(4), 13-15

Experts provide examples of how addiction crack is directly responsible for overburdening our public systems and social fabric. The incidence of crime and STDs are on the rise, but it is the low-income children who are most at risk as mothers are becoming addicts at younger ages and younger children enter the drug trade. Thus far, Koppelman says, crack treatment has not proven to be effective. [9376]

**MOORE, DAVID D. and FLEMING, NICOLE, M.**  
Substance impairment and female victimization therapy  
*Journal of Sex Education & Therapy*, Fall 1989, 15(3), 187-199

The authors present a therapeutic model for counseling substance-impaired teenagers that recognizes the trend of female sexual exploitation in the substance abuse culture. The proposed model relies on the adaptability of professional sexuality education and counseling to the substance abuse treatment model supported by Alcoholics Anonymous and other 12-step programs. A pilot program is described that addresses victimization at all levels of programmatic therapy: behavioral, perceptual, cognitive, emotional, and physical. [9423]

**WATTS, DAVID W. and LOYD S. WRIGHT**  
The relationship of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other illegal drug use to delinquency among Mexican-American, black and white adolescent males  
*Adolescence*, Spring 1990, 25 (97), 171-181

Data collected from self-administered questionnaires are used in this study which examines the relationship between drug use and delinquent behavior among 348 high school males and 89 adjudicated delinquent males confined to a maximum-security facility. Simple correlation revealed that substance and alcohol abuse is related to both minor and violent delinquency in each racial group. [9595]

**WRIGHT, J.D. and L. PEARL**  
Knowledge and experience of young people regarding drug abuse, 1969-1989  
*British Medical Journal*, January 13, 1990, 300(6717), 99-103

This study's objective is to establish a baseline of knowledge to plan an effective health education program for use in schools. Students 14-15 years old were surveyed in five-year intervals. Peer influence continues to be given as the prime reason for taking drugs and television and radio remain the most common source of information about drugs. This suggests the need for responsible coverage by the mass media and for more effective health and social education programs aimed at prevention of drug abuse. [9566]